



Connections between Criminal Justice and Health: Impacts on Children and Families

February 12, 2024



VISION

Ohio is a model of health, well-being and economic vitality

MISSION

To advance evidence-informed policies that improve health, achieve equity, and lead to sustainable healthcare spending in Ohio.

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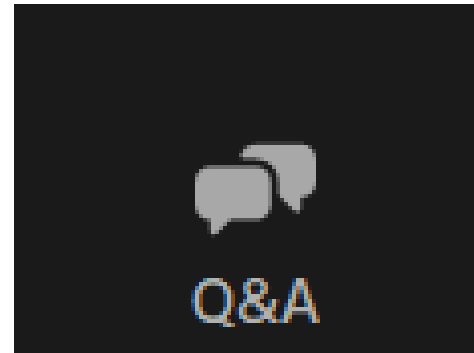
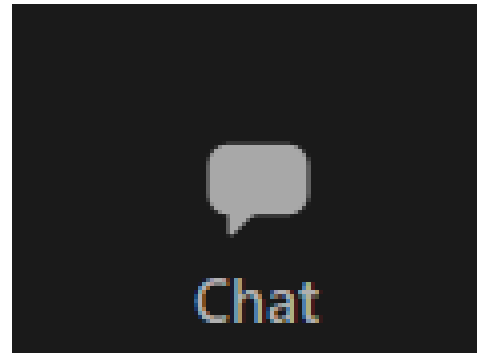
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Agenda

- Overview of Criminal Justice and Health: Impact on Children and Families brief
- Updates from the Ohio Department of Children and Youth



Ways to influence policy

- Write letters, emails or make phone calls
- Provide district specific data
- Provide analysis of a bill
- Provide testimony at a legislative hearing
- Provide a one-page fact sheet
- Organize community partners to visit key policymakers
- Invite policymakers to visits your organization or speak at a meeting you host

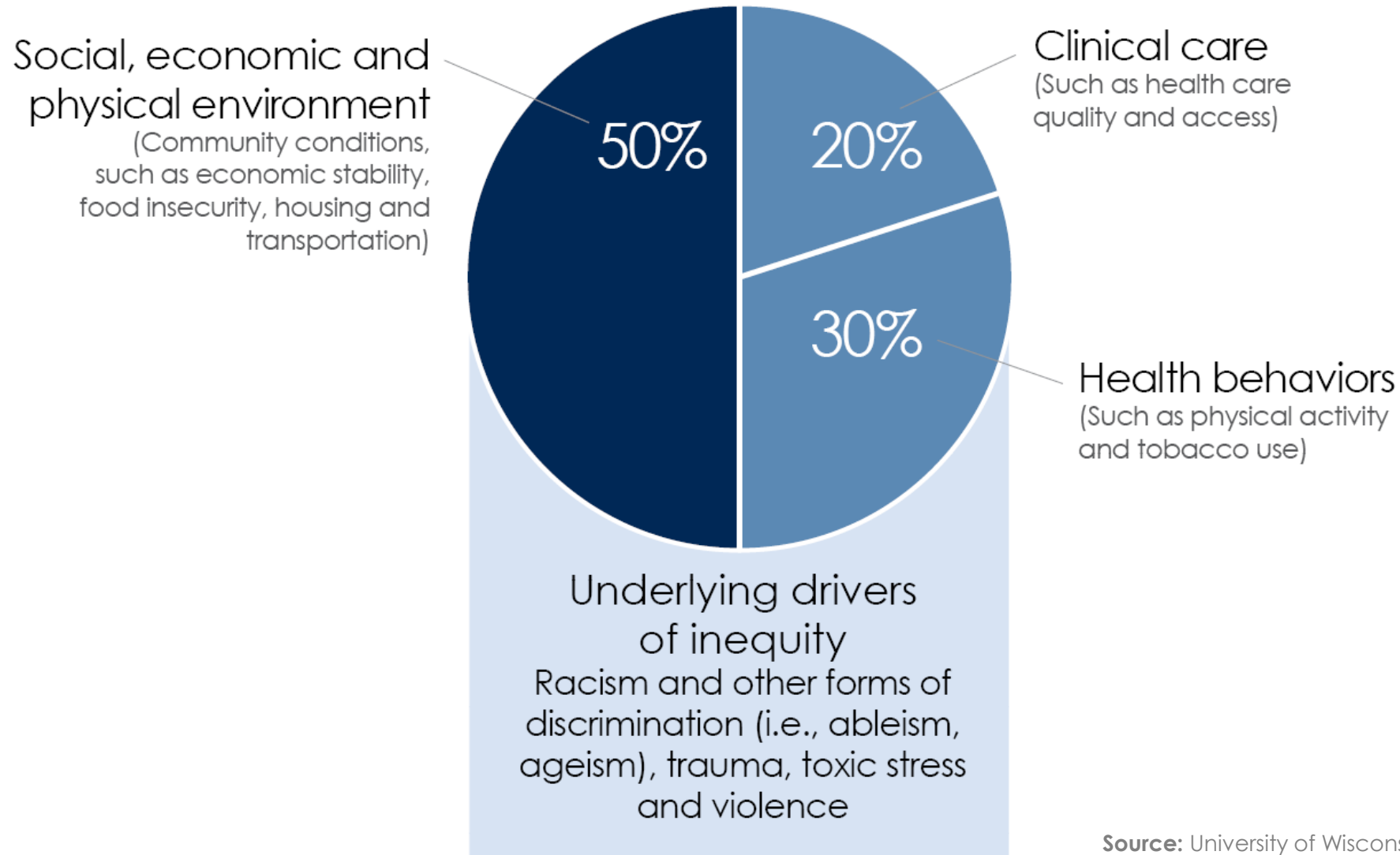
Connections between Criminal Justice and Health:

Impacts on Children and Families



Jacob Santiago
Policy and Evaluation Specialist, HPIO

Modifiable factors that influence health



Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute

Health

Health, including substance use and mental health, can impact criminal justice outcomes, such as:

- Arrest
- Pretrial detention
- Incarceration
- Community and collateral sanctions

Engagement with the criminal justice system impacts health, safety and well-being at all levels of society

Communities

Families

Individuals

Criminal justice

Involvement in the criminal justice system can impact health outcomes, such as:

- Infectious disease
- Chronic disease
- Mental health conditions and addiction

Racism is a systemic and ongoing crisis with serious consequences for the health and well-being of Ohioans inside and outside of the criminal justice system. Racism, ableism, classism and other forms of discrimination drive **disparities** and **inequities** in criminal justice and health outcomes.

Community conditions are foundational drivers of outcomes in both criminal justice and health. Examples of community conditions include income, employment, education, housing, exposure to trauma and family well-being.

June 2021

hpio Health Policy Brief

health policy institute of ohio

Connections between criminal justice and health

Overview
According to the HPIO Health Value Dashboard, Ohio ranks 47 out of 50 states and D.C. on health value — a composite measure of population health outcomes and healthcare spending. Incarceration, arrest and crime contribute to Ohio's poor health value rank.

This brief summarizes research on the complex connections between criminal justice and health (see figure 1), with a focus on the impact of criminal justice involvement on health and well-being. The brief also outlines policy options that state policymakers and other community leaders can take to reduce incarceration and improve the health of Ohioans at highest risk for criminal justice involvement.

The research evidence is clear that poor mental health and addiction are risk factors for criminal justice involvement and that incarceration is detrimental to health. Obstacles to health and well-being are particularly striking for Ohioans who are at highest risk of criminal justice involvement.

3 key findings for policymakers

- There is a two-way relationship between criminal justice and health. Mental health and addiction challenges can lead to arrest and incarceration, and incarceration contributes to poor behavioral and physical health for many Ohioans.
- Racism and community conditions contribute to criminal justice involvement and poor health. Racist and discriminatory policies and practices and community conditions, such as poverty, housing instability and exposure to trauma, lead to increased criminal justice involvement and drive poor health outcomes.
- Improvement is possible. There are evidence-informed policy solutions to combat the drivers of criminal justice involvement and poor health outcomes.

Figure 1. The relationship between criminal justice and health

Health
Health, including substance use and mental health, can impact criminal justice outcomes, such as:
• Arrest
• Pretrial detention
• Incarceration
• Community and collateral sanctions

Criminal Justice
Involvement in the criminal justice system can impact health outcomes, such as:
• Infectious disease
• Chronic disease
• Mental health conditions and addiction

Engagement with the criminal justice system impacts health, safety and well-being at all levels of society
Communities, Families, Individuals

Racism is a systemic and ongoing crisis with serious consequences for the health and well-being of Ohioans inside and outside of the criminal justice system. Racism, ableism, classism and other forms of discrimination drive disparities and inequities in criminal justice and health outcomes.

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11.19.2021

hpio Health Policy Brief

health policy institute of ohio

Connections between criminal justice and health

Insights on justice and race

Public and private leaders across Ohio work to build and support safe, just and healthy communities where every Ohioan can thrive. Criminal justice partners, including law enforcement, courts and corrections, play an important role in that effort. Goals of the criminal justice system include preventing crime and improving community safety. However, these worthy goals are not achieved under current criminal justice policies.

Involvement with the criminal justice system has wide-ranging, negative effects on physical and mental health for Ohioans. At the same time, justice involvement creates trauma, barriers to employment, education and housing, and may increase a person's likelihood of re-offending.¹ Communities of color in particular have been disproportionately impacted by our criminal justice system.

Building upon HPIO's policy brief, *Connections Between Criminal Justice and Health*, this brief takes a closer look at the role of race within criminal justice policy. The two-way relationship between criminal justice and health is influenced by racism and other forms of discrimination, which can drive poor outcomes in both sectors (see in figure 2). Ohioans of color are often negatively impacted by unjust biases, policies and structures in the criminal justice system. This results in stark racial disparities in criminal justice outcomes, such as incarceration (see figure 1). Improvements within the criminal justice system can lead to safer, healthier and more vibrant communities in Ohio.

3 key findings for policymakers

- Disparities in the criminal justice system are not inevitable, and although unjust biases, policies and structures exist, improvement is possible.
- Ohioans of color experience barriers to justice stemming from a long history of racism in the criminal justice system that casts a shadow over modern policymaking.
- Public and private stakeholders can take meaningful action to eliminate racism in the criminal justice system and improve health, safety and well-being for every Ohioan.

Figure 1. Ohio incarcerations in state prison per 100,000 population, by race, July 2021

Race	Incarcerations per 100,000 population
Black	1,247
White	234

Source: HPIO analysis of Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction annual report and Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

This brief explores:

- The relationship between the criminal justice system and race
- Barriers to justice at the individual, institutional and structural levels that lead to poor outcomes for people of color
- Resources and resources for public and private stakeholders to promote safe and healthy communities across Ohio

9.9.2022

hpio Health Policy Brief

health policy institute of ohio

Connections between criminal justice and health

Pretrial incarceration and the bail system

Every Ohioan wants to live in a community that is safe, provides opportunities for good health and where their families can flourish. The policy brief examines the impact of pretrial incarceration and the money bail system on the health, safety and well-being of Ohioans and their communities.

For several years, policymakers across Ohio have been engaged in bipartisan efforts to reform the money bail system with the goal of increasing safety and justice in Ohio communities. Because of the many connections between criminal justice and health, research indicates that bail reform will have positive impacts on the health and well-being of Ohioans. However, the path to policy change has been difficult and thousands of people continue to be incarcerated before being convicted of a crime.

Figure 1 shows the scope of the problem and the significant costs of the current pretrial system. Ohio must now look to research evidence and promising practices in other states to illuminate a clear path forward for effective policy change. By implementing evidence-based reforms to the money bail system, policymakers can improve health, advance equity and reduce healthcare and criminal justice spending in Ohio.

3 key findings for policymakers

- Pretrial incarceration leads to negative outcomes. Incarceration before conviction often harms individual and community health, safety, family well-being and financial stability.
- Ohio's current bail system is unfair and inequitable. Money bail which incarcerates people pretrial based on their ability to pay for release, is a barrier to justice for many Ohioans, especially Black Ohioans and those with low incomes.
- Evidence-based reforms exist. State and local governments across the country have made changes to their pretrial systems, and research shows promising results.

Figure 1. Snapshot on pretrial incarceration and bail in Ohio, 2018

How many Ohioans are affected?
12,592 Ohioans were incarcerated pretrial on June 30, 2018!
More than 61% of people in Ohio jails are being held pretrial!

What is the cost?
On average, the cost of bail for Black defendants in the U.S. is \$7,281 higher than for white defendants!
Pretrial incarceration costs Ohio taxpayers \$266 million annually!

Note: Unjust biases, policies and structures, including bias in criminal justice data, result in bail amounts for Black defendants that are often higher than bail amounts for white defendants.

This brief:

- Documents the impact of pretrial incarceration on individuals and communities
- Describes the current state of pretrial policy in Ohio and promising bail alternatives in other states
- Provides state and local policy options to reform the money bail system

December 2023

hpio Health Policy Brief

health policy institute of ohio

Connections between criminal justice and health

Impacts on children and families

Safe, stable environments and nurturing relationships are essential for healthy child development. Criminal justice involvement disrupts family stability and strains relationships, exposing children to adversity and trauma at no fault of their own.

Incarceration of a household member is an adverse childhood experience (ACE) that can cause serious and long-lasting health and economic harms across generations and for individuals, families and communities. These harms include an increased likelihood of children becoming involved in the justice system (displayed in figure 1).

At the same time, children need to grow up in safe communities, free from crime and violence, requiring a balance between community safety, family stability and child well-being in Ohio's criminal justice policies.

Though Ohio ranked near the bottom (40th out of 50 states) on incarceration in HPIO's 2023 Health Value Dashboard, Ohioans are resilient and have a strong framework to support children whose family members are justice involved. Policymakers and other leaders can build upon this framework to prevent future involvement with the justice system and mitigate harm.

3 key findings for policymakers

- Parental justice involvement negatively impacts the health, well-being and stability of children and families and increases the likelihood that children will become incarcerated later in life.
- Ohio has a strong foundation for supporting children and families, including several policies, programs and practices that connect parents with their children during re-entry from incarceration. Still, more can be done to prevent and mitigate the impacts of parental justice involvement.
- There are evidence-informed policy and program solutions to prevent and break generational cycles of justice involvement, support children and families who have an incarcerated parent, and improve community health and safety.

Figure 1. Generational cycle of justice involvement

Involvement in the criminal justice system
(police, arrest, sentencing to serve time in a correctional facility, probation, parole, re-entry)

Negative effects on the health and well-being of children and family members

- Increased risk of poverty
- Reduced family stability
- Increased exposure to ACEs
- Worsened educational outcomes
- Increased housing instability
- Worsened physical and mental health
- Increased substance use
- Increased risk of delayed child development
- Increased risk of children services involvement

Foundational drivers of criminal justice involvement
Poor community conditions (e.g., limited economic and educational opportunities, inadequate housing) and exposure to racism and discrimination increase the risk of criminal justice involvement, drive poor health outcomes and create disparities and inequities in both.

Statewide priority: Children and families



**Priority of Gov.
Mike DeWine**

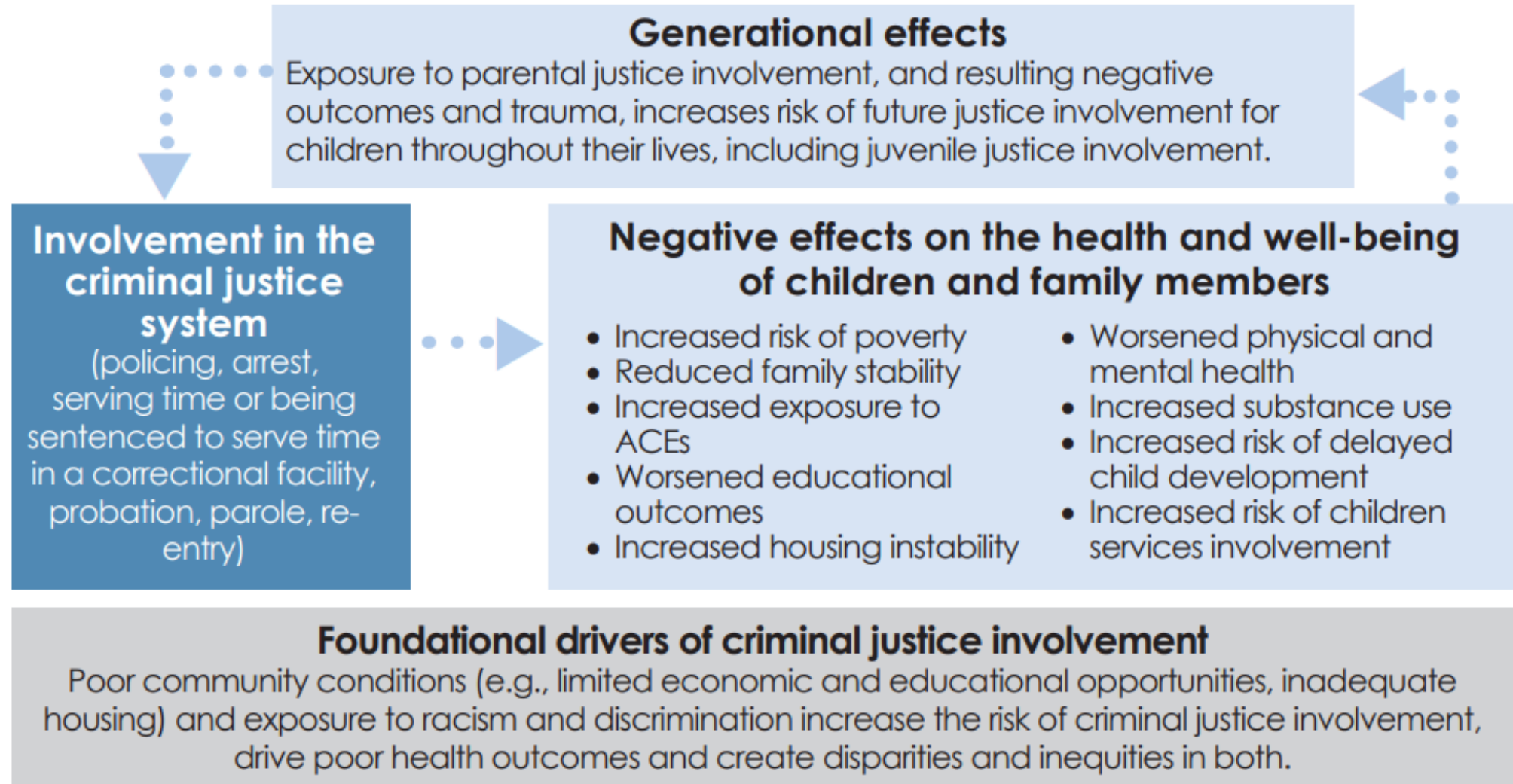


**Priority of the
General
Assembly**



**Children's
hospital
reports**

Generational cycle of justice involvement



3 key findings for policymakers

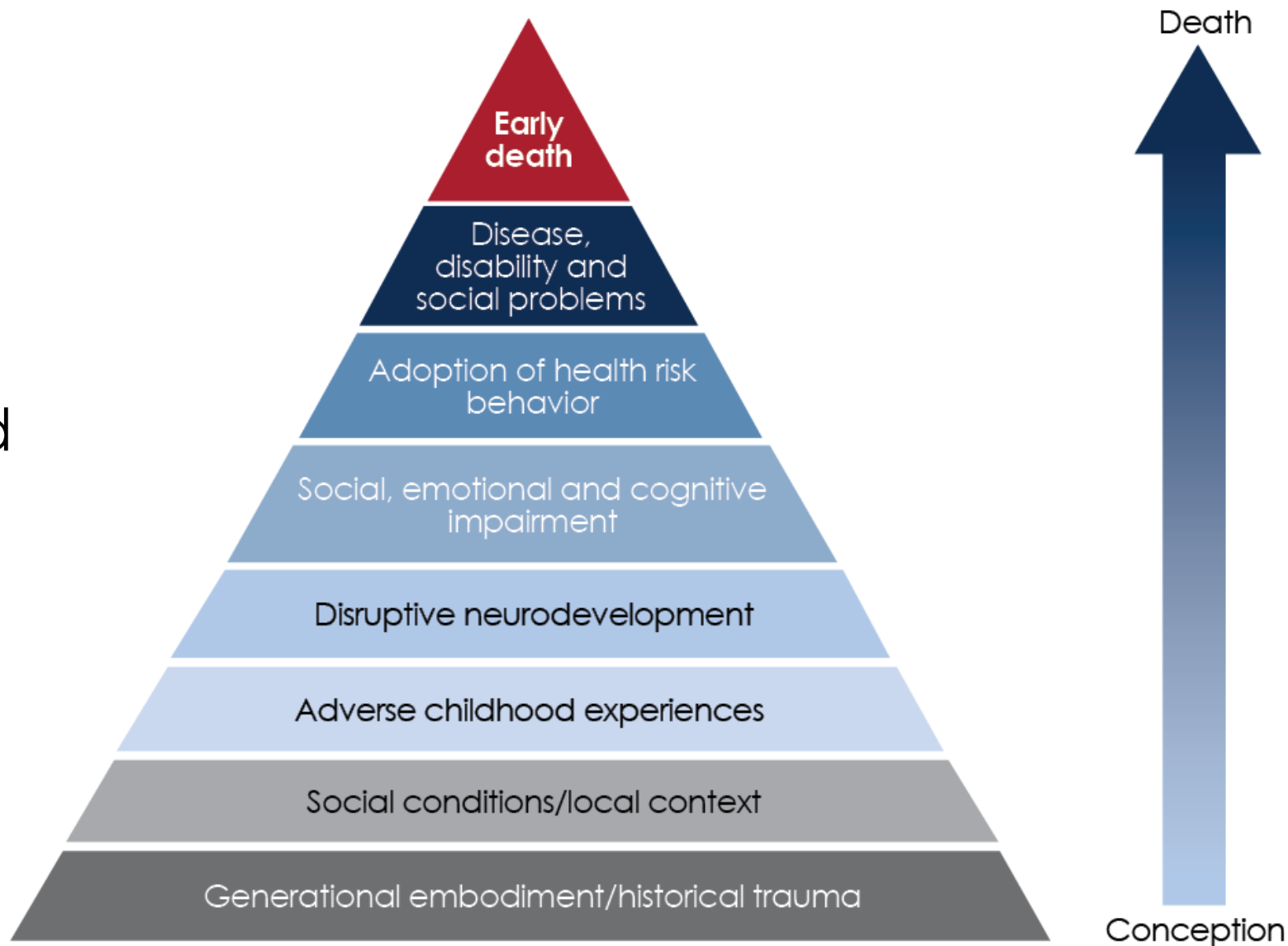
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Familial justice involvement as an ACE



The ACE Pyramid

Mechanism by which ACEs influence health and well-being throughout the lifespan



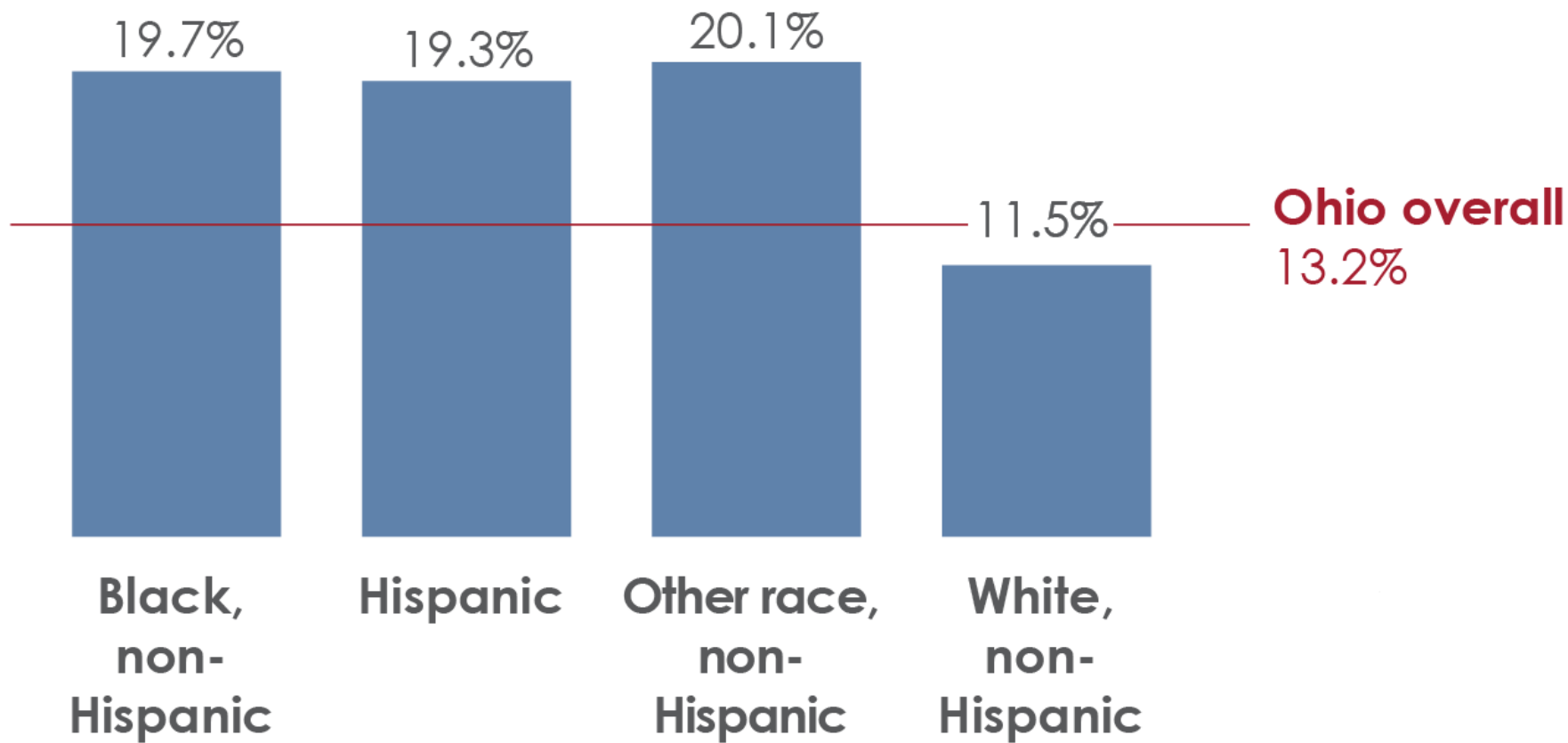
Source: Adapted from the CDC-Kaiser ACE Study." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Accessed July 13, 2020.

ACEs with significant health impacts

Abuse	Household challenges	Neglect
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emotional abuse• Physical abuse• Sexual abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intimate partner violence• Substance use in the household• Mental illness in the household• Parental separation or divorce• Incarcerated member of the household	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emotional neglect• Physical neglect

Source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio, "Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Health impact of ACEs in Ohio." Information from Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Percent of adults who report having a parent or guardian serve time in jail after they were born, Ohio by race, 2021



Source: Data from the Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey

Key finding #1

Parental justice
involvement negatively
impacts child health and
well-being

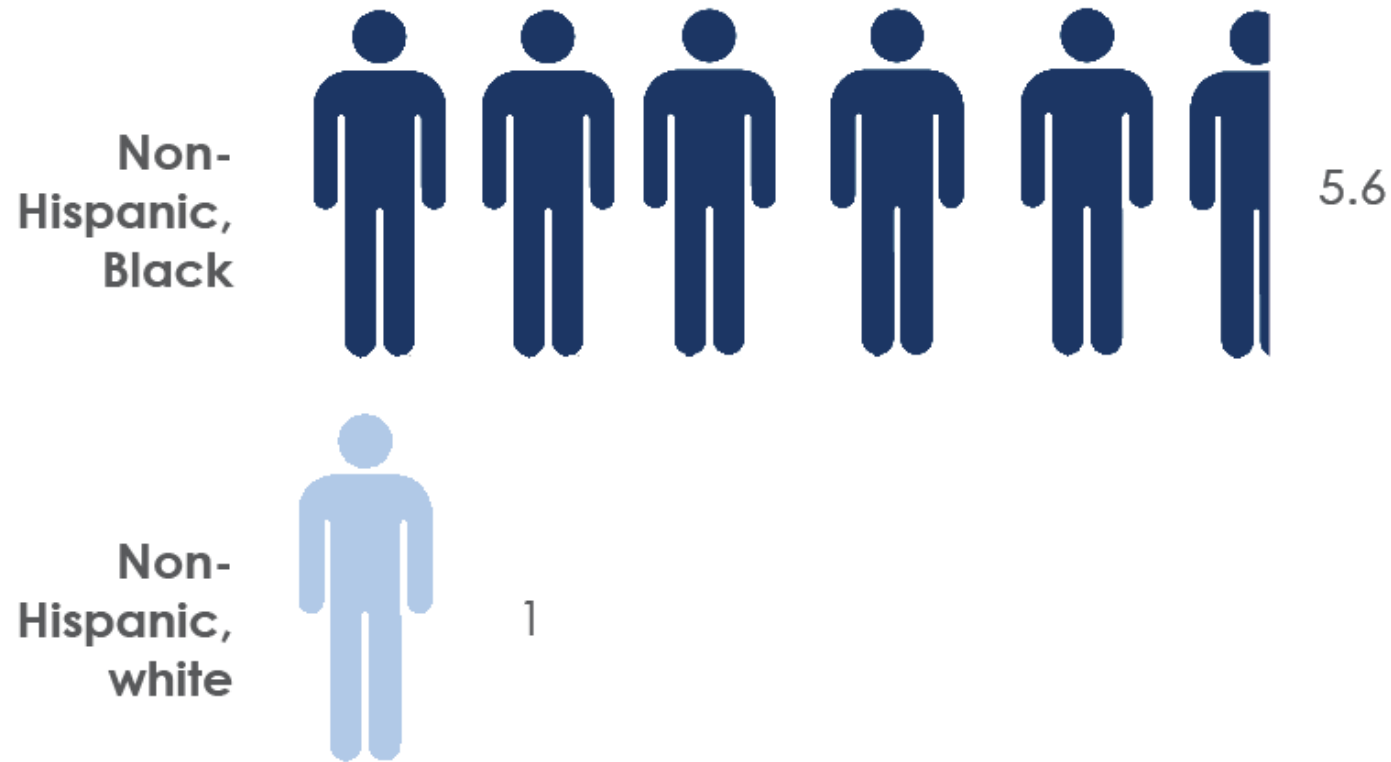


Foundational drivers of justice involvement

Community conditions and safety



Ratio of people incarcerated in ODRC prisons, Per 100,000 population, by race, 2021



Source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio policy brief, "Connections between Criminal Justice and Health: Impacts on children and families." Data from the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction annual report and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates

\$638M

If racial disparities were eliminated, 40% fewer Ohioans would be incarcerated, with a savings of \$638 million per year in corrections spending.

Source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio. "Unlocking Ohio's Economic Potential," July 2023.



Policing and community surveillance

18%

18% of the 2.2 million investigated reports to child welfare agencies in 2015 originated through police surveillance

Source: Edwards, Frank. "Family Surveillance: Police and the Reporting of Child Abuse and Neglect." RSF: The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences 5, no. 1 (2019): 50. doi: 10.7758/rsf.2019.5.1.03



Prison and jail incarceration

Examples of upstream factors affected by parental incarceration

Child educational outcomes

Poverty and healthcare access

Family stability

Housing instability and homelessness

5,397

In 2022, 5,397 Ohio children were removed from the home due to parent/family issues, including parental incarceration.

Source: Foster Care and Adult Protective Services Dashboard, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

Examples of child health outcomes affected by parental incarceration

Mental health

Physical and
behavioral
development

Physical health

Substance use

12%

If household member incarceration (an ACE) was prevented, 12% fewer Ohioans would have limited healthcare access due to cost.

Source: HPIO, "Health Impacts of ACEs in Ohio," August 2020.

Youth residing in juvenile detention, correctional and/or residential facilities, Ohio vs. United States

rate per 100,000, 2019



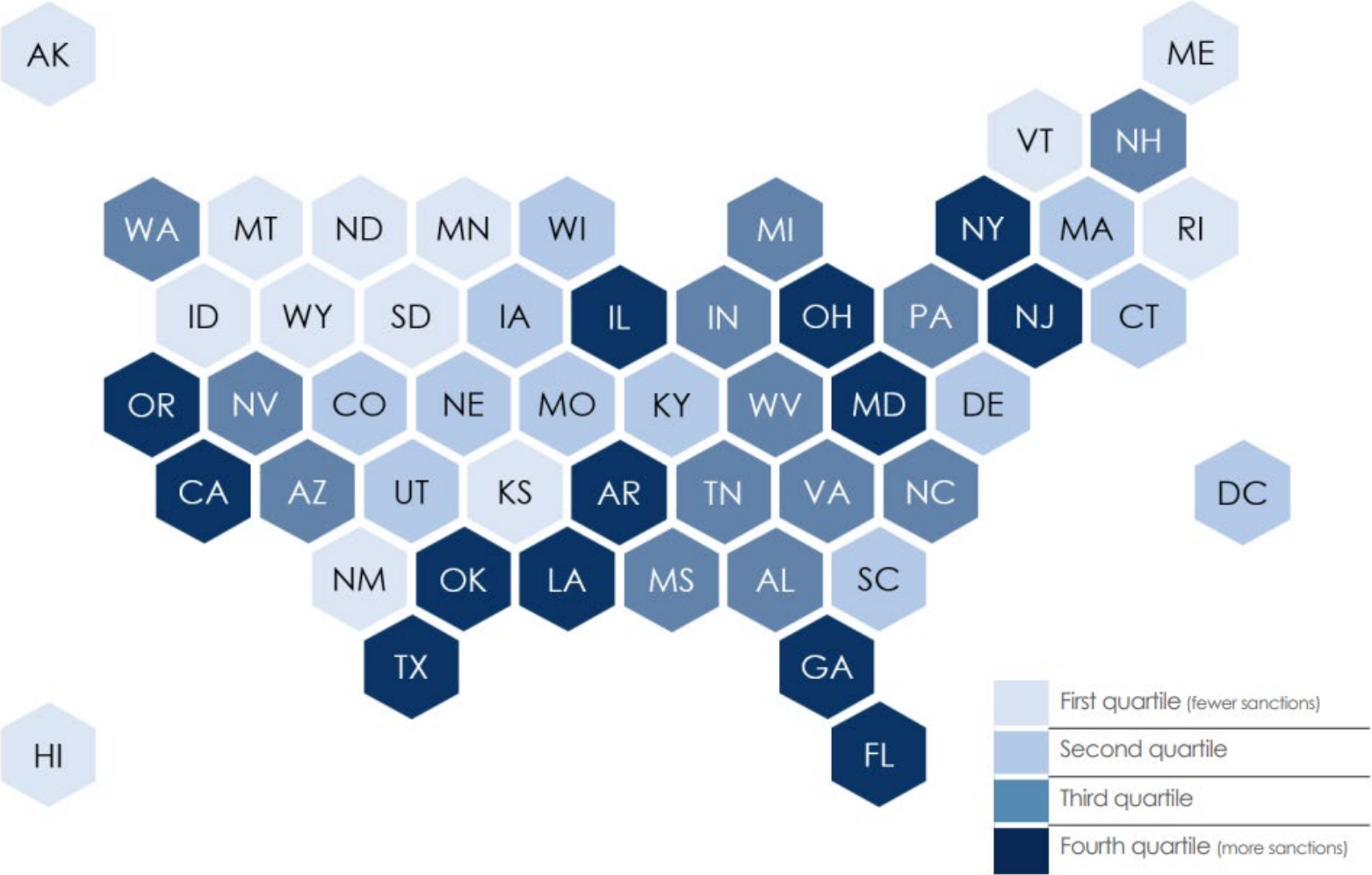
Source: Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Center.



Re-entry and collateral sanctions

Number of collateral sanctions

by state, 2021



Source: Data from the National Inventory of Collateral Consequences of Conviction, Collateral Consequences Inventory.

Key finding #2

Ohio has a strong
foundation for supporting
children and families



Statewide priority: Children and families

What works example:

Family health and well-being

Evidence-informed best practice

Trauma-informed schools.

Provide students with tiered trauma-informed programs for all students, and are beneficial for students with an incarcerated parent.

Ohio example

Student Wellness and Success Funds and **Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid** can be used by schools to mitigate the impacts of ACEs and trauma by support student mental health.

What works example: Alternative to incarceration and justice diversion

Evidence-informed best practice

Pre-arrest diversion programs. Connect individuals accused of low-level crimes with treatment in lieu of detention, aiming to divert people away from the criminal justice system.

Ohio example

Northeast Ohio Medical University received a state grant to develop a **training and technical assistance program** for local communities to implement pre-arrest diversion programs.

What works example:

Re-entry supports and collateral sanctions

Evidence-informed best practice

Re-entry programs. Support individuals re-integrating into their community after incarceration.

Ohio example

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction issued **guidance on local re-entry coalitions**, which promote successful re-entry.

Other policy change examples

- Fresh Start Act (133rd General Assembly)
- Senate Bill 288 (134th General Assembly)
- Second Chance Initiative

Key finding #3

There are evidence-informed policy and program solutions

Foundational drivers of criminal justice involvement

Prioritize strategies that reduce disparities

Engage and listen to communities at risk

Prioritize strategies that address foundational drivers

Example policy option:
Family health and
well-being



State and local policymakers and other stakeholders can **expand and support local implementation of Ohio Handle with Care**, which notifies schools when a child has experienced an ACE

Example policy option:

Policing practice



Ohio Department of Public Safety can **develop guidance for local law enforcement to implement policies and procedures for protecting children** who are present at a parent's arrest

Example policy option:
Alternatives to
incarceration and
Criminal justice diversion



State and local
policymakers, including
courts, can **implement
recommendations on
Intervention in Lieu of
Conviction** from the
Supreme Court of Ohio's
HB 1 Impact Study Report

Example policy option:
Incarceration



The Ohio Children of Incarcerated Parents Initiative can **leverage state and philanthropic funding for the evaluation and expansion of Creating Lasting Family Connections and the Second Chance Initiative**

Example policy option:
Re-entry and
collateral sanctions



The Ohio Department of
Rehabilitation and
Correction and local
governments can **foster the
development of local re-
entry coalitions**

QUESTIONS?



CONTACT INFORMATION

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Parental Justice Involvement: Impact on Children

*Health Policy Institute of Ohio
February 12, 2024*



MIKE DEWINE
GOVERNOR OF OHIO



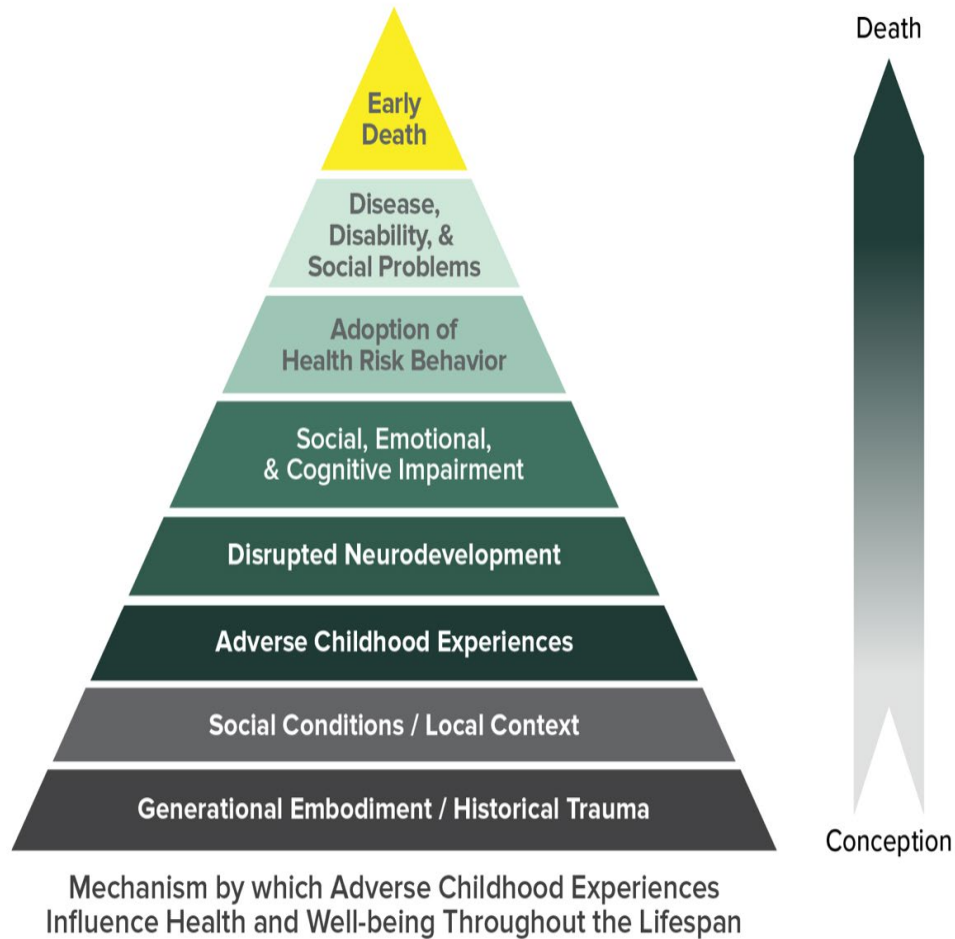
Bureau of Justice Statistics' Survey of prison inmates

- About half of people in state prisons are parents to children under 18
 - about 1 in 5 (19%) of those children is age 4 or younger
- **The number of people in state prison almost exactly mirrors the number of impacted minor children**
- Women in state prisons are more likely than men to be a parent of a minor child (58% of women, compared to 46% of men)
- Women were also more likely to have been living with their children prior to their imprisonment: About 52% of women with minor children report living with their child(ren) at the time of their arrest, compared to 40% of men
- Women were more likely to lead a single-parent household, as 39% of incarcerated mothers of minors lived with children but no spouse, compared to 21% of fathers

Like the state prison population overall, incarcerated parents themselves grew up in struggling households:

- 17% spent time in foster care
- 43% came from families that received public assistance (i.e., welfare) before they turned 18
- 19% lived in public housing before they turned 18
- 11% were homeless at some point before age 18
- 32% had (or currently have) an incarcerated parent of their own.

ACE Study



The **Adverse Childhood Experiences Study** (ACE Study) is a research study conducted by Kaiser Permanente health maintenance organization and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Participants were recruited to the study between 1995 and 1997 and have been in long-term follow up for health outcomes.

ABUSE



Physical



Emotional



Sexual

NEGLECT



Physical



Emotional

HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION



Mental Illness



Incarcerated Relative



Mother treated violently



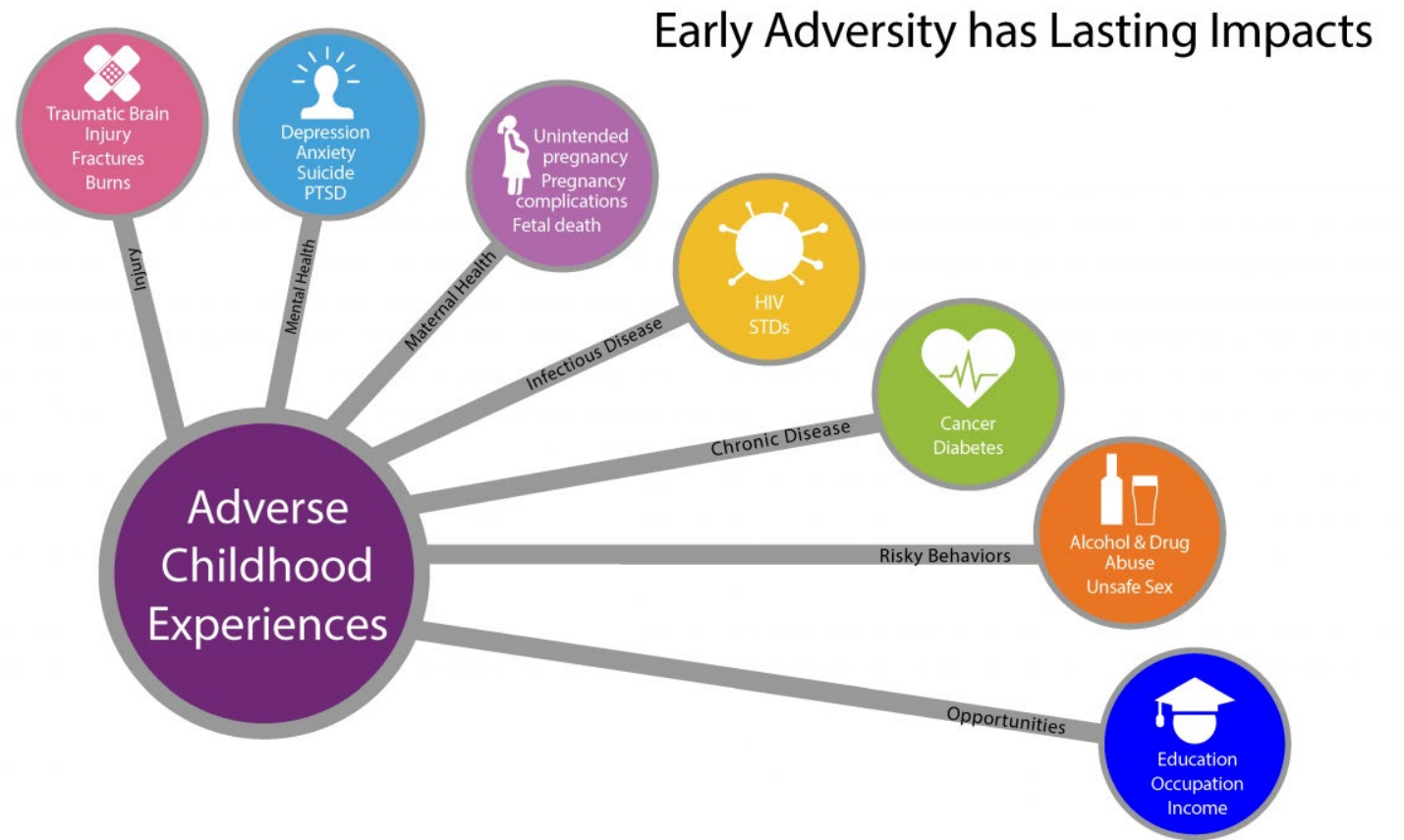
Substance Abuse



Divorce /separation

As the ACE score increases, risk for these health problems increases in a strong and graded fashion:

ACEs have been robustly studied and demonstrated that childhood adversities are associated with an increased risk for poor social, emotional, and physical health; morbidity; and early mortality.



Impacts

Having a parent in prison can have an impact on a child's mental health, social behavior, and educational prospects

The emotional trauma that may occur and the practical difficulties of a disrupted family life can be compounded by the social stigma that children may face as a result of having a parent in prison or jail

Children who have an incarcerated parent may experience financial hardship that results from the loss of that parent's income

Some incarcerated parents face termination of parental rights because their children have been in the foster care system beyond the time allowed by law or have questions about child support

For children of parents on probation or parole had experiencing problems, they have lower-than-expected likelihood of receiving services

Sometimes parental incarceration brings welcome respite for some children from a delinquent or abusive parent while some mothers/fathers benefit from their partner's incarceration

Increased hardship and deprivation including food insecurity and relocation or displacement from home



The impact of parental criminal justice involvement on children of color

- Children of criminal justice–involved parents, particularly children of color, are exposed to numerous risks that are magnified by multilevel, complex, and interrelated factors that present challenges to their overall well-being.
- The population has remained relatively hidden and largely underserved for decades. It is imperative that criminal justice and collaborating systems address these challenges to allay the risks associated with parental criminal justice involvement, with particular emphasis on the policy and practice contributors to the disproportionate and disparate representation of people of color in corrections.

Miller, K. M., & Crain, C. (2020). The impact of parental criminal justice involvement on children of color. In M. C. Stevenson, B. L. Bottoms, & K. C. Burke (Eds.), *The legacy of racism for children: Psychology, law, and public policy* (pp. 111–127).

- These children require support from local, state, and federal systems to serve their needs.
- They may have experienced trauma related to their parent's arrest or experiences leading up to it.
- Children of incarcerated parents may also be more likely to have faced other adverse childhood experiences, including witnessing violence in their communities or directly in their household or exposure to drug and alcohol use/misuse.
- Children of incarcerated parents may be more likely to have experienced violence within their communities and homes; prolonged exposure can affect brain development which can have lasting effects into adulthood

Parenting past trauma

- For adults who are living with the painful effects of their own childhood experience or environment, becoming a parent or caregiver may introduce a variety of emotional and functional challenges.
- It may cause an individual to challenge or question their sense of self and may cause them to re-examine traumatic childhood experiences that they may have thought were laid to rest.
- We know that childhood trauma can have long-term impacts.
- It rearranges the brain, lowers self-esteem, complicates relationships, and resides in the body, sometimes prompting medical and physical concerns.
- Despite efforts to heal from trauma's imprints, the intense nature of parenting or caregiving may highlight remaining scars.



There is a solution: A trauma-informed approach

- Includes

- **Realizing** the types of traumatic experiences that these young people may have faced,
- Helping them **recognize** sign and symptoms and the presence of potential triggers,
- **Acknowledging** the role that trauma has played in their lives.
- **Respond by** implementing interventions specific to the trauma experienced by children of incarcerated parents
- Examine ways to **reduce further trauma** from their experiences with intervention services and systems.

DCY Goals

- **Reduce Infant Mortality.**
 - Help more children thrive and reach their first birthday.
- **Reduce Learning Gaps.**
 - Ensure continuation of care across the spectrum of ages, stages, and services to help children and youth achieve.
- **Reduce Involvement with Child Welfare.**
 - Help provide families with resources and support needed proactively, before a crisis within the family occurs.

DCY Pillars

- These essential components support our mission and goals. They are the strength behind the department.
 - **Continuum of Care**
 - Providing the level of support children and youth need, where and when they need it.
 - **Workforce**
 - Attracting and maintaining quality, competent professionals working on behalf of children to match needs across the state.
 - **Service Coordination**
 - Working together to support the well-being and future success of all children.

Programs and services

- The programs under the direction of the Department of Children and Youth are proposed to include, but not be limited to:
 - **Prevention/Early Identification**
 - Early Intervention, Home Visiting, Ohio Children's Trust Fund, Infant Vitality
 - **Early Education**
 - Publicly Funded Child Care, Early Childhood Education, Preschool Special Education, Licensing, Dolly Parton's Imagination Library of Ohio
 - **Support**
 - Children Services (i.e., foster, adoptive, kinship), Ohio Fatherhood Commission, Ohio Family Children First Council, Healthy Beginnings at Home, Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation, Strong Families, Safe Communities

Resources

- **Health Policy Institute of Ohio**
 - [Ohio ACEs Impact Project](#)
- **National Child Traumatic Stress Network**
 - [NCTSN Resources | The National Child Traumatic Stress Network](#)
- **National Institute of Justice**
 - [Hidden Consequences: The Impact of Incarceration on Dependent Children](#)
- **Youth.gov**
 - [Search | Youth.gov](#)
- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**
 - [Adverse Childhood Experiences Preventions Resource for Action](#)

THANK YOU!

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QUESTIONS?



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POLL QUESTIONS



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