Legislative Service Commission
social determinants of infant mortality

Housing Subcommittee Meeting #1
August 23, 2017
Objectives

• Review LSC project requirement and related provisions from SB 332
• Develop logic model for rental assistance targeted at reducing infant mortality
Stakeholder engagement

Steering Committee
(~ 10 participants)

Social Determinants of Infant Mortality Advisory Group
(~ 100 participants)

Housing Subcommittee
(~ 12 participants)
Recap of Advisory Group meeting

Objective:
• Feedback to inform literature reviews and environmental scans

Results:
• Improved pathways diagrams
• Resources for literature review
• Knowledge of policy landscape
Future meetings:
Housing Subcommittee

- **Sept. 21, 10:00-11:00 am:** Conference call or webinar
Future meetings:
Advisory Group

• **Sept. 14, 2:00-3:30 pm:**
  Conference call

• **Oct. 17, 9:00 am-12:00 pm:**
  In-person meeting in Columbus
SB 332 requirements

1. Review of policies and programs: housing, transportation, education, employment
2. Identify opportunities to improve policies and programs
3. Study impact of state-funded rental assistance program
4. Evaluate best practices from other states
SB 332 requirements

From LSC analysis of SB 332...

“Study the impact of using a state-funded rental assistance program targeted at infant mortality reduction”
From LSC analysis of SB 332...

“The bill also permits OHFA to establish a housing assistance pilot program, by December 31, 2017, to expand housing for extremely low-income households that include pregnancy women or new mothers. . . The program must both (1) include rental assistance and (2) exist for at least three years. . . OHFA must evaluate the outcome of the program and include the findings in the annual report. . . ”
OHFA NOFA timeline

Issued: July 31, 2017
Proposals due: November 1, 2017
Grant begins: January 1, 2018
Project completion: December 31, 2020
Washington state example

Logic Model

Eligible employees can access 26 weeks of leave covered by leave insurance benefits for the birth or placement of a child, for a family member's serious health condition, or to deal with exigencies arising from military service, plus 12 weeks for their own serious health condition

Eligible employees take leave when needed for the birth or placement of a child
Eligible employees take leave when needed for a family member's serious health condition
Eligible employees take leave when needed for their own serious health condition
Eligible employees take leave when needed to deal with exigencies arising from military service

Improved health outcomes for eligible employees and their families

Improved financial security for eligible employees and their families

Decreased health disparities

* See page 6 of this review for an explanation of scenarios in which the evidence for this relationship may be stronger.

Figure 1
Implementing Family and Medical Leave Insurance
HB 1116

Key
Not Well Researched
A Fair Amount of Evidence
Strong Evidence
Very Strong Evidence

January 2017 - Health Impact Review of HB 1116
Impact study questions

- What is the potential impact of a state-funded rental assistance program targeted at reducing infant mortality?
- What model(s) are being considered in Ohio?
- What factors need to be considered? (cost, reach, etc.)