

Quarterly Meeting

Thursday, December 7, 2023



OHIO

SCHOOL-BASED
HEALTH ALLIANCE

Healthy Kids Learn Better



Welcome & introductions



Ohio School-Based Health Alliance

“Ohio Alliance”

Serves as the only statewide organization created to advance and support the sustainability and expansion of school-based health care

Vision

Build a future in which **every student**, family, and community has the **equitable health services, supports and systems** they need to achieve **optimal health and education outcomes**

Mission

Improve access to **comprehensive, integrated health services** through **school-based health care** to **advance equity and improve health and education outcomes** for **students, their families, and communities**



Ohio Alliance team



Reem Aly, JD, MHA
Executive Director



Rachael Schilling, PhD
Program Manager



Bibiana Lagos, CHW
Operations Manager



Agenda

- **Welcome & introductions**
- **State policy updates**
- **Connections between criminal justice and health: Impacts on children and families**
- **Ohio Alliance updates**
- **Adjourn**



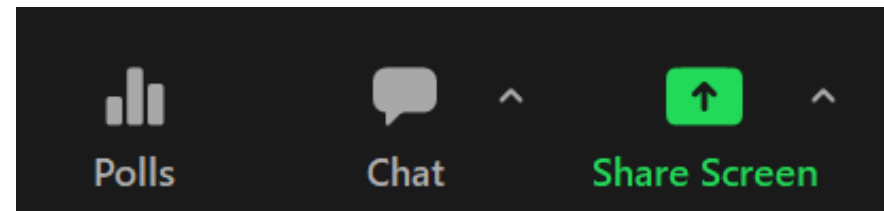
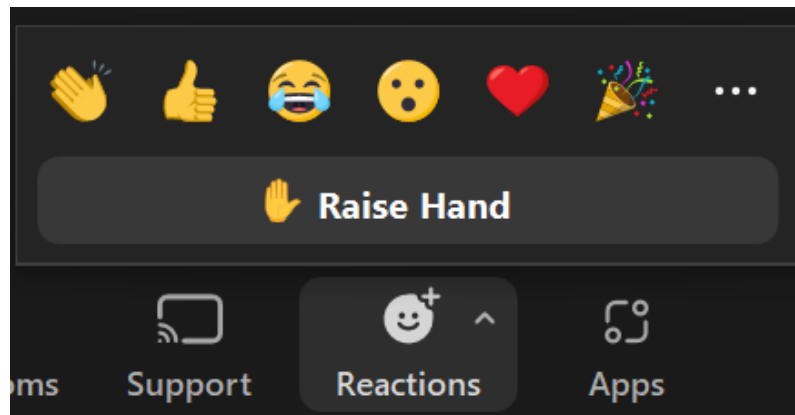
Objectives

As a result of participating in this meeting, attendees will:

- **Have information** on relevant school health-related state policy issues
- **Understand the impacts** of parental incarceration on children's health and well-being and strategies to support children and families
- **Be aware** of Ohio Alliance upcoming events and initiatives



Zoom participation



State policy updates





*Mike Dittoe,
Partner
High Bridge Consulting*



*Patrick Schwartz,
Vice President for Government
Affairs High Bridge Consulting*





STATE POLICY UPDATE DECEMBER 7, 2023

PATRICK SCHWARTZ

VICE PRESIDENT FOR GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

HIGH BRIDGE CONSULTING

MIKE DITTOE

PARTNER

HIGH BRIDGE CONSULTING

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE FY 2024-2025 OPERATING BUDGET (HB 33)?

- **Direct funding for school-based health centers included:** \$7.5M in each fiscal year
 - Senate removed, added back during conference committee process
 - Coalition of schools, health care providers, and more advocated for inclusion
 - KEY SUPPORTERS: Senator Terry Johnson, Senator Theresa Gavarone, Representative Jay Edwards
- Student wellness and success funds (SWSF) included, requires districts and schools to spend at least 50% of SWSF for either physical or mental health based initiatives or a combination of both
- Department of Education renamed the Department of Education and Workforce, becomes a cabinet-level agency reporting to the Governor of Ohio
 - Most powers and duties of the State Board of Education have been transferred to the Department of Education and Workforce
- Department of Children and Youth created to provide services to children and their families in the areas of prevention, early education and support
- Continued phase-in of the previous budget's "Fair School Funding Plan" - \$8B+ each fiscal year
- "EdChoice Expansion" scholarship universally available to every Ohio student
- Created the \$700 billion One-Time Strategic Community Investment Fund



THE “STATE” OF THE STATEHOUSE SINCE THE PASSAGE OF HB 33

- House/Senate divided on policy, session dates
- Redistricting: Bipartisan Ohio commission unanimously approves new maps
- Ballot Issues: Ohio’s Issue 1 and 2 pass with strong support, go into effect this week
 - Rules and regulations related to Issues 1 and 2 being debated in committee
- House Leader 2025: House caucus still fractured, some calling for new leadership
- Capital budget process underway with new, one-time funds

CAPITAL BUDGET & ONE-TIME STRATEGIC INVESTMENT FUND PROCESS

- Typical capital budget – agreement between House & Senate, bill quickly passes, goes into effect
- This time – addition of \$700B in one-time strategic investment funds, disagreement on process
- **House due date for submissions – December 18, 2023**
- **Senate due date for submissions – April 8, 2024**
- Typically, projects must be submitted by Representatives & Senators covered that specific area
- Possible conference committee action to fix differences

THANK YOU!



HIGH BRIDGE
CONSULTING

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DOH53829 BCFH SFY24-25 Continuing Operational Support for School Based Health Centers (SBHCs)

Click the “Download” button to view this resource.

- **Summary:** The project objective for this opportunity is to continue to support operations of selected ARPA funded SBHC providers by increasing sustainability of newly funded ARPA SBHC sites as well as increasing the provision of comprehensive health services to student population in high need areas. This project will continue the community engagement and partnership development in SBHC communities by continuing to provide professional development and training opportunities to SBHC staff.

Attachment



DOH53829 BCFH SFY24-25
Continuing Operational
Support for School Based
Health Centers RFP.pdf | 559
KB

DOWNLOAD



Healthy Kids Learn Better

Inquiry Dates: Wednesday, December 6, 2023 – Friday, December 22, 2023. All questions must be submitted via email to Procurement@odh.ohio.gov by December 22, 2023, at 4 p.m. Questions received after this date will not receive a response.

Solicitation End Date: Wednesday, January 3, 2024, by 4 p.m. All required application components must be received by Wednesday, January 3, 2024, at 4 p.m. Applications should be submitted via email to Procurement@odh.ohio.gov. Each application component must be clearly labeled.



Connections between criminal justice and health:

Impacts on children and families





Jacob Santiago
Policy and evaluation specialist
Health Policy Institute of Ohio



Hailey Akah
Vice President of operations and
strategy
Health Policy Institute of Ohio



Connections between Criminal Justice and Health:

Impacts on Children and Families



Hailey Akah and Jacob Santiago

Health Policy Institute of Ohio

December 7, 2023



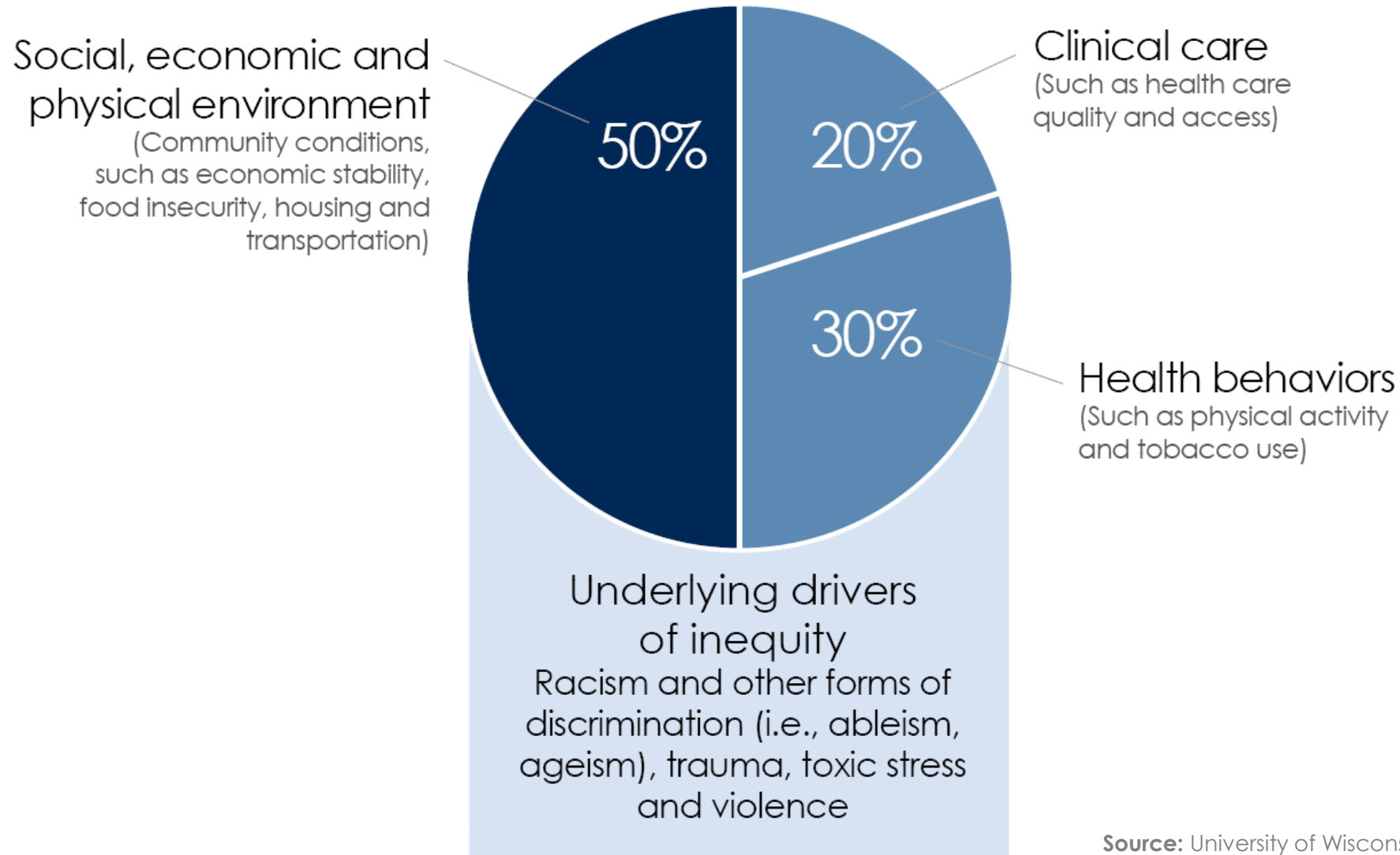
VISION

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.

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

Health Policy Brief

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 inequalities in criminal justice and health outcomes.

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11.19.2021

Health Policy Brief

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. 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*, the 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 costs 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

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

Health Policy Brief

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?	What is the cost?
12,592 Ohioans were incarcerated pretrial on June 30, 2018!	On average, the cost of bail for Black defendants in the U.S. is \$7,281 higher than for white defendants!
More than 61% of people in Ohio jails are being held pretrial!	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

Health Policy Brief

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

Generational effects
Exposure to parental justice involvement, and resulting negative outcomes and trauma, increases risk of future justice involvement for children throughout their lives, including juvenile justice involvement.

Involvement in the criminal justice system
(poor academic performance, leaving time or being sentenced 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**

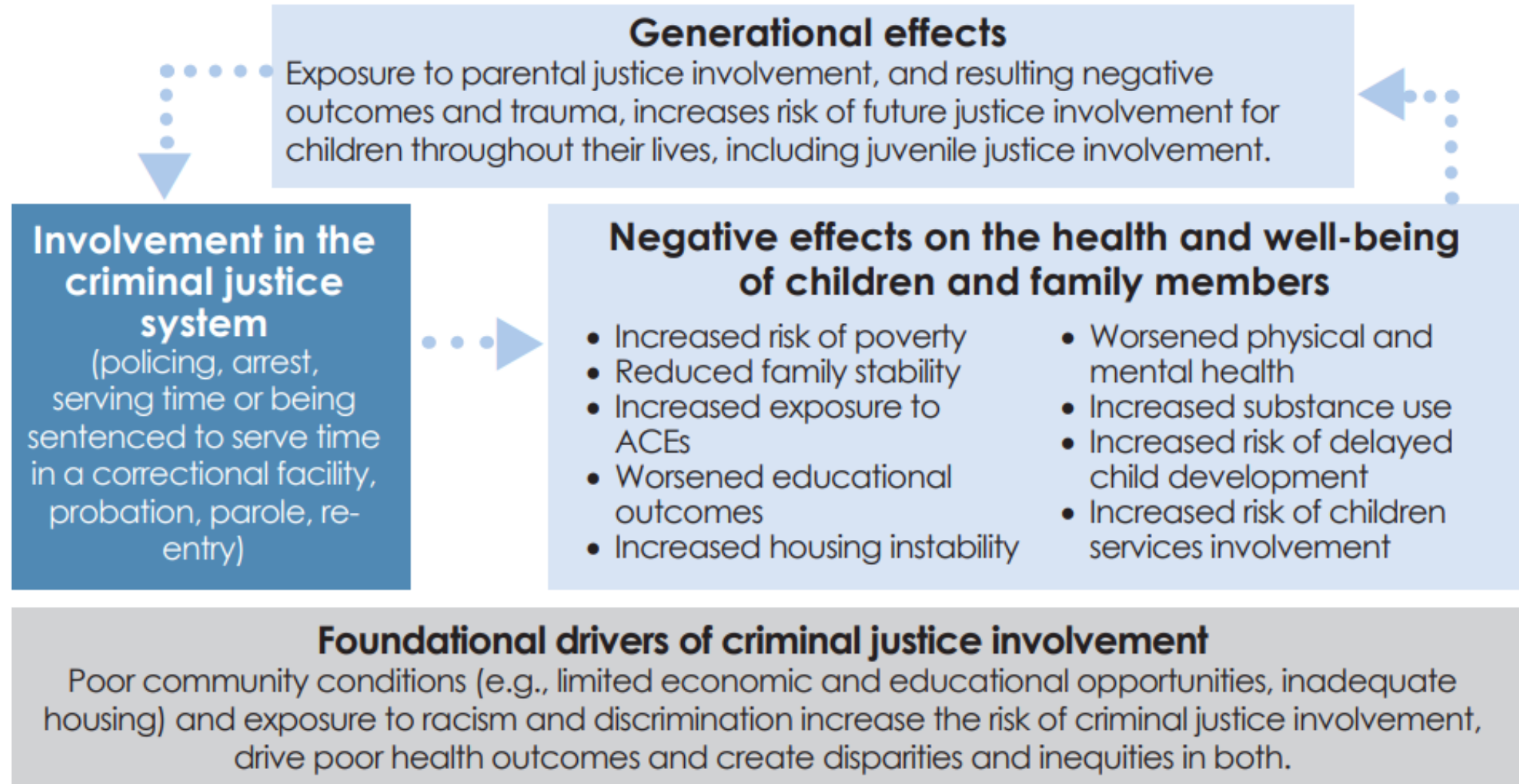


**Priority of the
General
Assembly**



**Children's
hospital
reports**

Generational cycle of justice involvement



3 key findings for policymakers

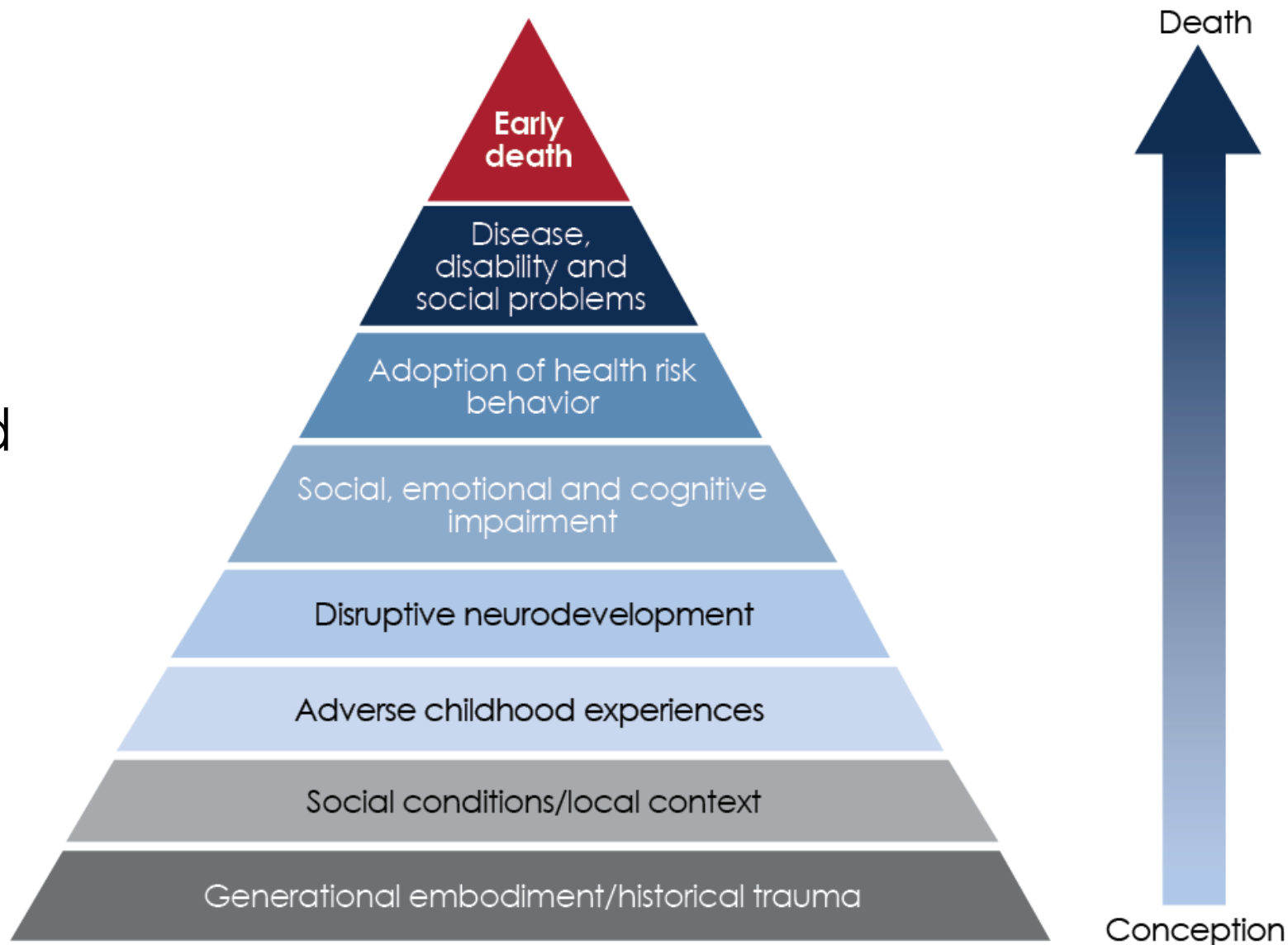
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Familial justice involvement as an ACE



The ACE Pyramid

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



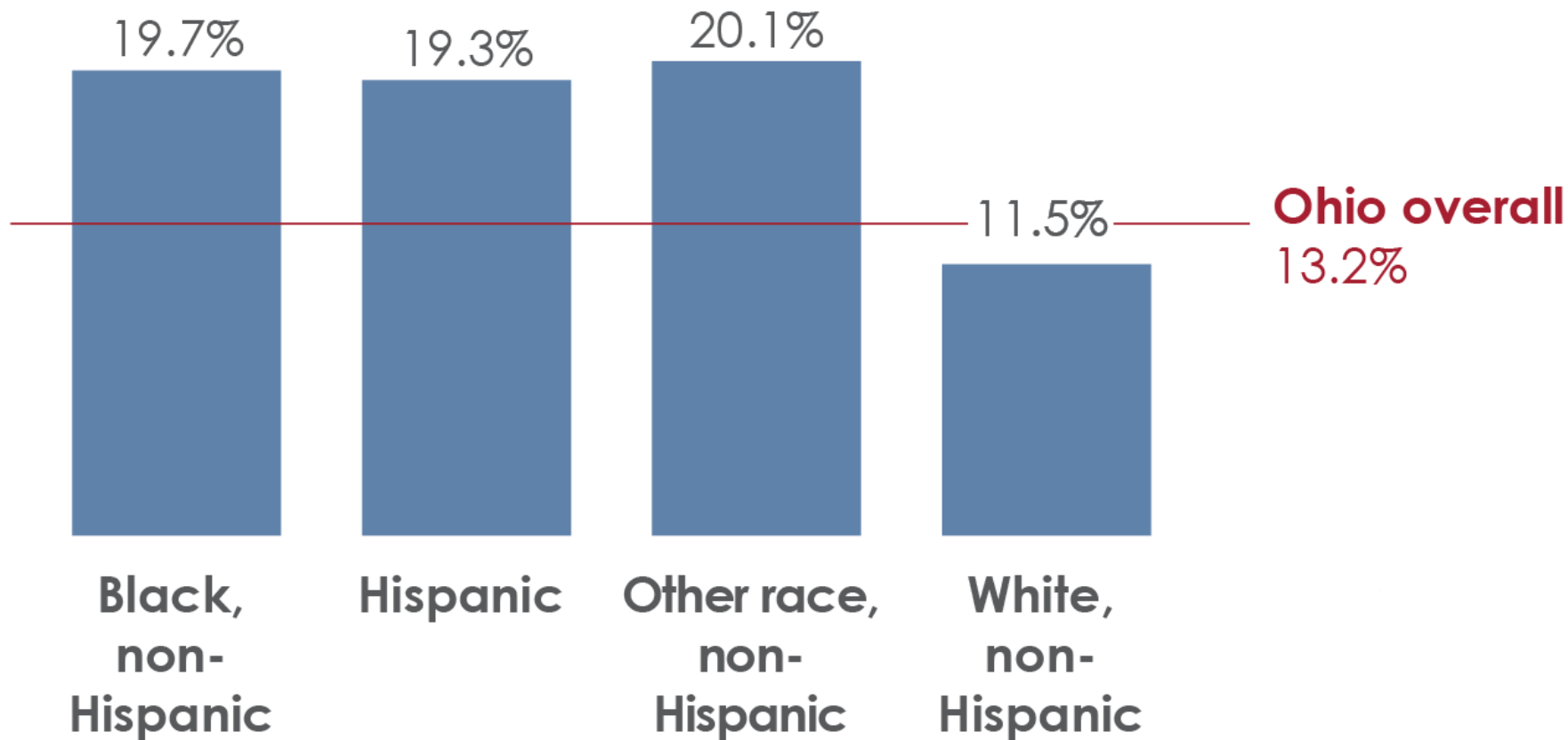
Source: Adapted from the CDC-Kaiser ACE Study." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Accessed July 13, 2020.

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

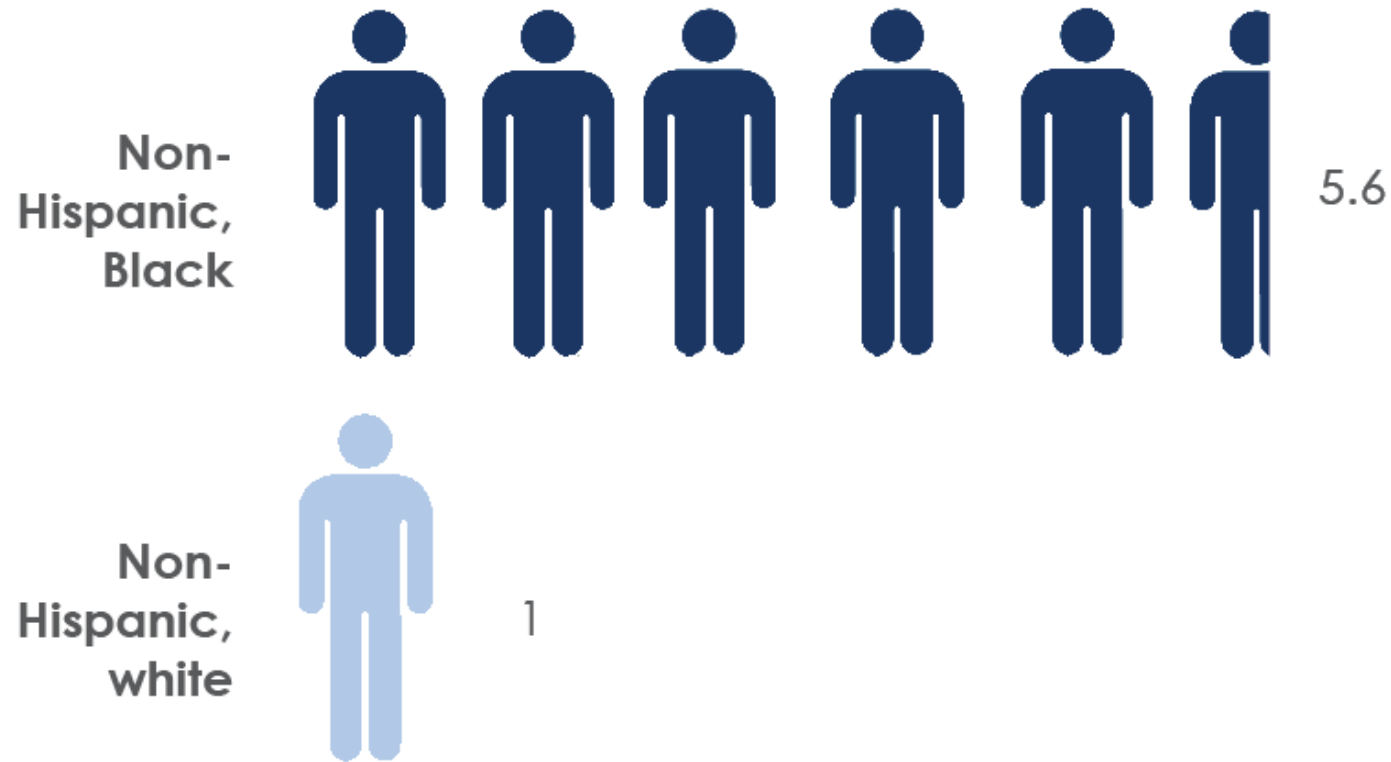


Foundational drivers of justice involvement

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%

394,852 (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

Examples of child health outcomes affected by parental incarceration

Mental health

Physical and
behavioral
development

Physical health

Substance use

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

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



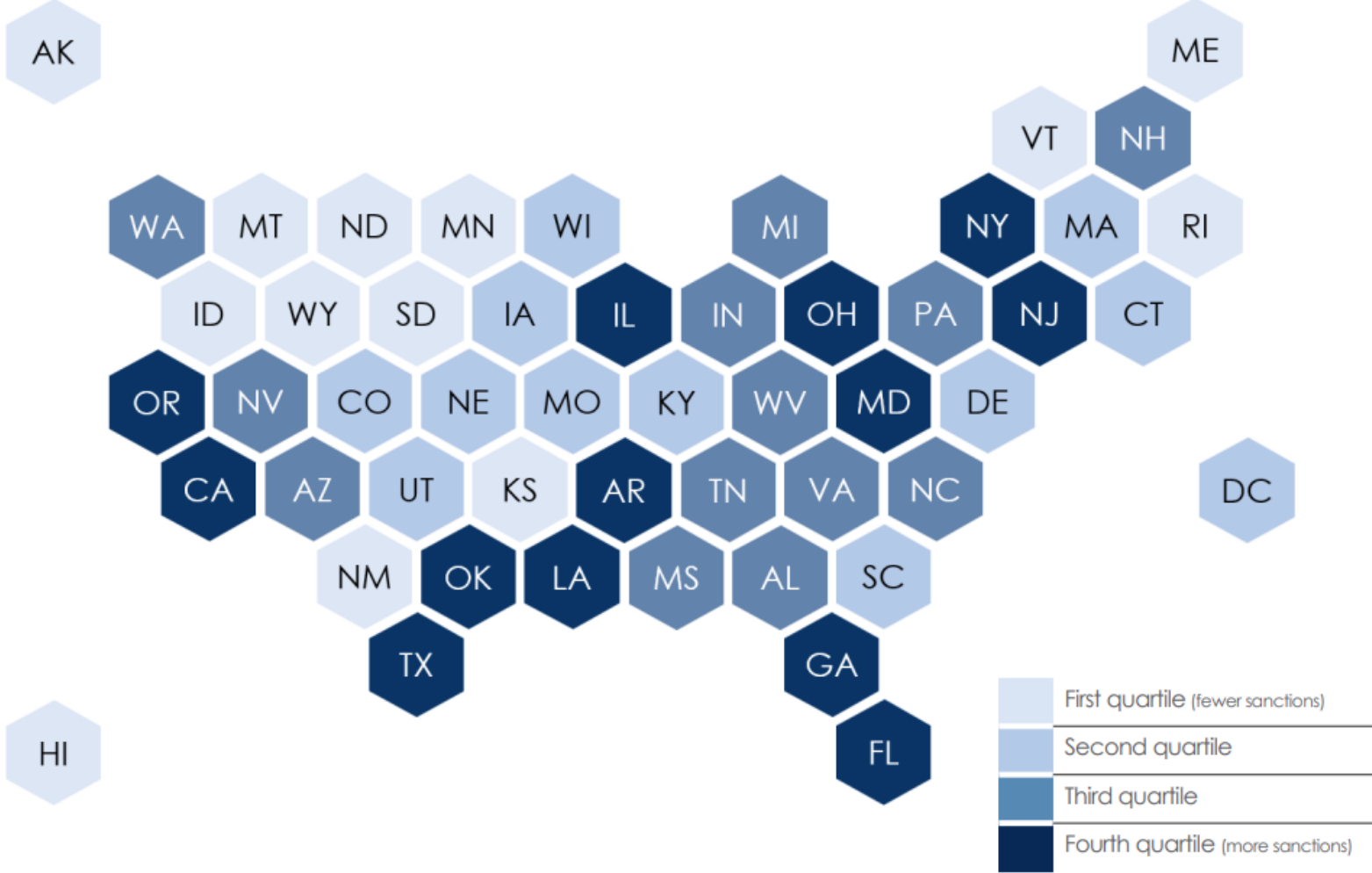
Source: Data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Center.



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**

Download the complete “CJH: Impacts on Children and Families” policy brief at www.hprio.net/connections-between-criminal-justice-and-health-impacts-on-children-and-families/

Health Policy Brief
 Connections between criminal justice and health
 Impacts on children and families

20 Years
 Health Policy Institute of Ohio
 Division of Law, Division of Health, Division of Public Safety

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Though Ohio ranked near the bottom (46th out of 50 states) on incarceration in HPIC'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.

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 Exposure to parental justice involvement, and resulting negative outcomes and trauma, increases risk of future justice involvement for children throughout their lives, including juvenile justice involvement.

Involvement in the criminal justice system
 (policing, arrest, serving time or being sentenced to serve time in a correctional facility, probation, parole, re-entry)

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

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QUESTIONS?



CONTACT INFORMATION

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THANK YOU

Ohio Alliance updates



Assistance available for behavioral health telehealth services in schools

12/4/2023

BroadbandOhio is searching for 10 school districts interested in implementing school-based behavioral telehealth services.

In the U.S., one youth in six aged 6-17 experiences a mental health disorder each year. In Ohio, one-in-three students report challenges with anxiety. Recognizing the need for school-based behavioral health services, BroadbandOhio partnered with Our Community Health Information Network to support district administrators in planning telehealth programs in their schools.

Interested district representatives may contact broadbandohio@development.ohio.gov.



School-based health center definition

Advisory Group

Who?

- School-based health center (SBHC) provider operator
- Emerging or SBHC-like operator
- Other school-based health care partner

What?

Participate in **five meetings** to **provide feedback on the establishment of working definitions for SBHCs and other school-based health care delivery models**

When?

January - October 2024



School and health care provider bidirectional data sharing

Advisory Group

Who?

- School-based health care provider
- School district team

What?

Participate in **three meetings to provide feedback on to the development of recommendations for sharing data between health providers and schools**

When?

January - May 2024



Poll Question



2024 Continuing education webinar series

- Series of quarterly topic-specific training opportunities to build capacity for the delivery of high quality, integrated, comprehensive school-based health care services
- Opportunity for interprofessional continuing education
- 1-1.5 hours



Bimonthly SBHC Learning Community



Register for the bimonthly learning community virtual meetings. Next meeting held on **Thursday, January 25, 2024 from 7am to 8:30am**

Registration is limited to school-based health care providers and education partners

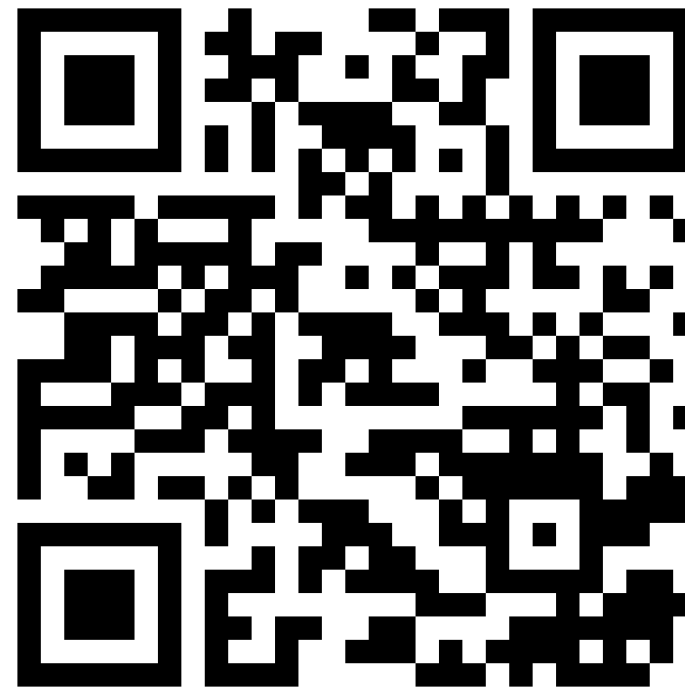




Join us for the Ohio
Alliance

**2024 Annual
School-Based
Health Care
Conference:
Healthy Kids
Learn Better**

February 1, 2024
The Grand Event Center
Grandview Heights, Ohio



Healthy Kids Learn Better



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Objectives

As a result of participating in this meeting, attendees will:

- **Have information** on relevant school health-related state policy issues
- **Understand the impacts** of parental incarceration on children's health and well-being and strategies to support children and families
- **Be aware** of Ohio Alliance upcoming events and initiatives



Poll Question



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Healthy Kids Learn Better

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