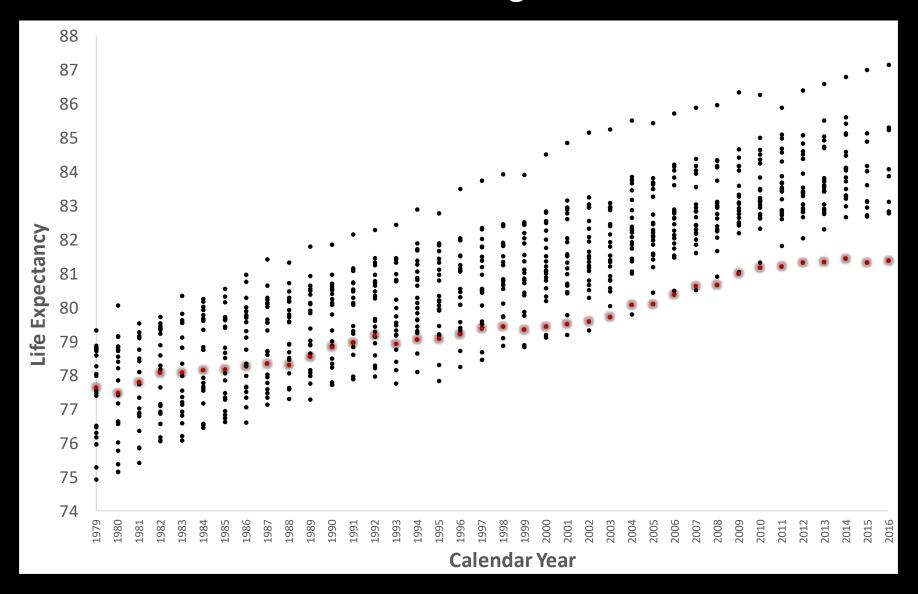
Growing Role of US States on Population Health

Jennifer Karas Montez, PhD

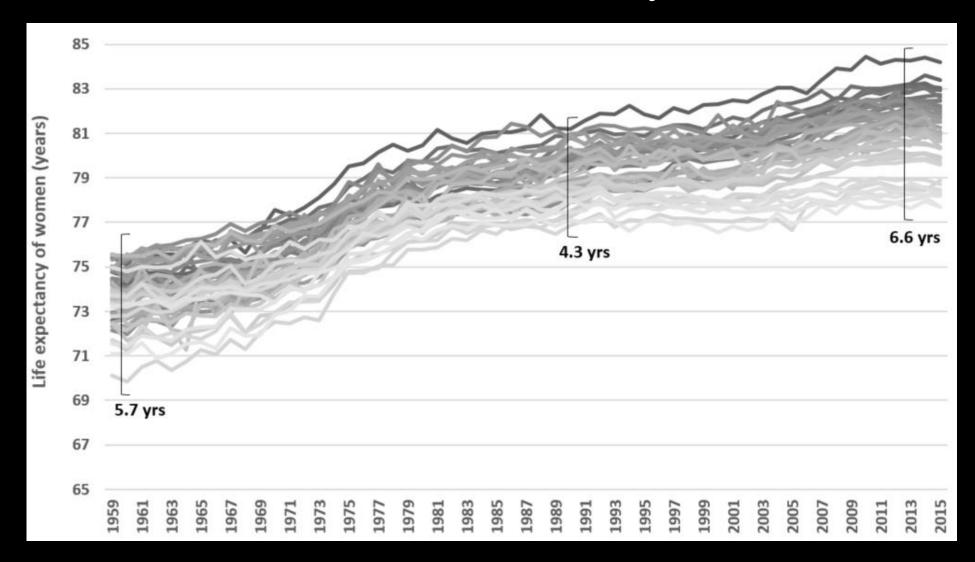
Professor of Sociology and Gerald B. Cramer Faculty Scholar in Aging Studies Syracuse University

December 4, 2019

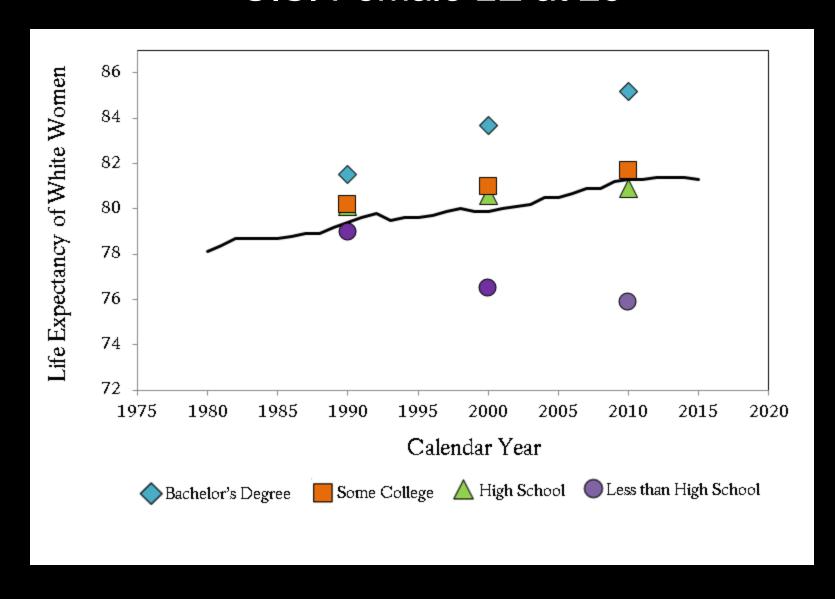
Female LE at Birth in 22 High-income Countries

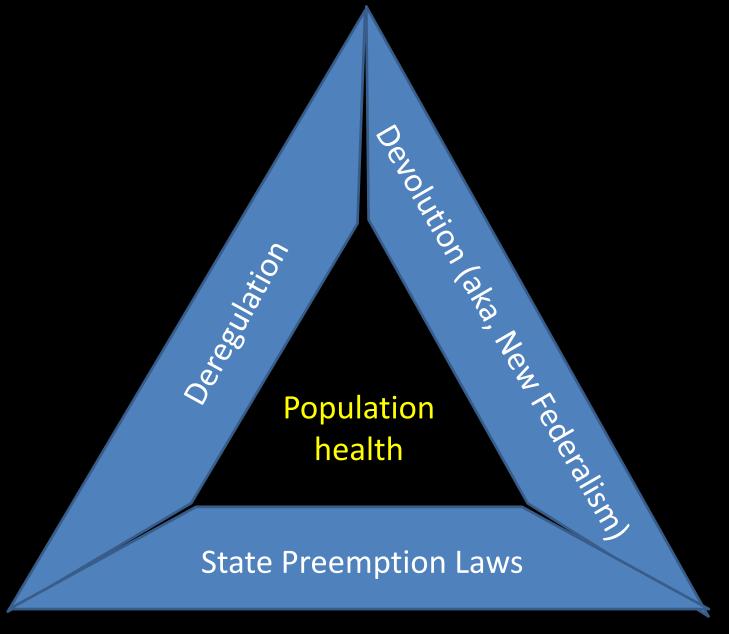


U.S. Female LE at Birth by State



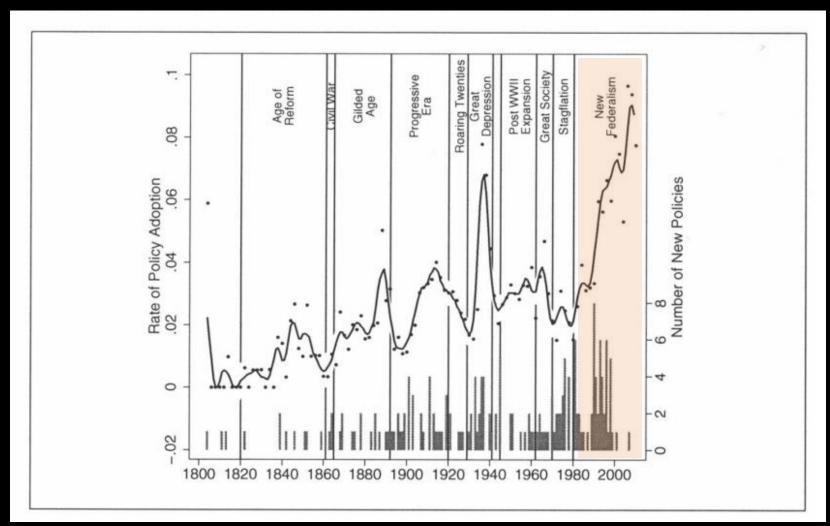
U.S. Female LE at 25





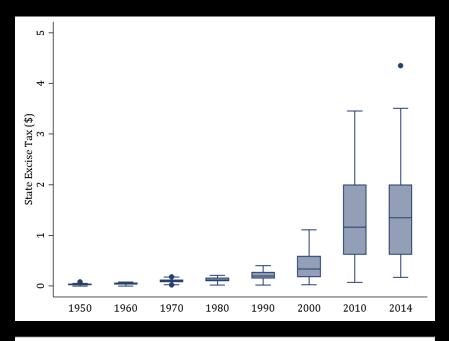
Source: Montez. 2017. "Deregulation, Devolution, and State Preemption Laws' Impact on US Mortality Trends." *American Journal of Public Health* 107(11):1749-1750.

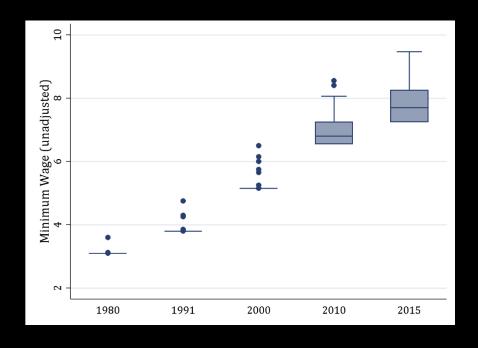
"Compared to the 1970s, the policy regime under which an individual lives is increasingly determined by her state of residence."

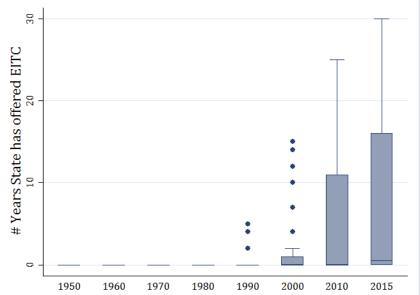


Source: Boehmke & Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 12(3):303-329.

Divergence in State Policies



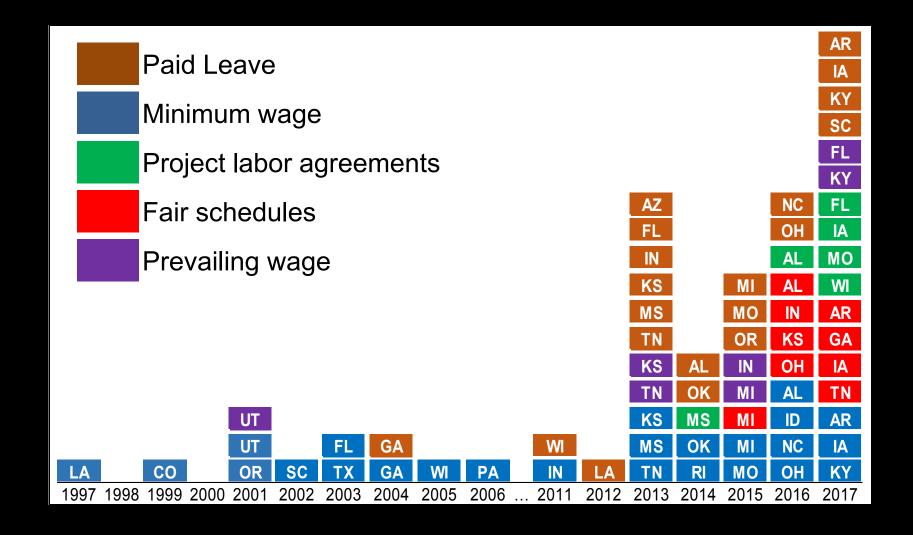




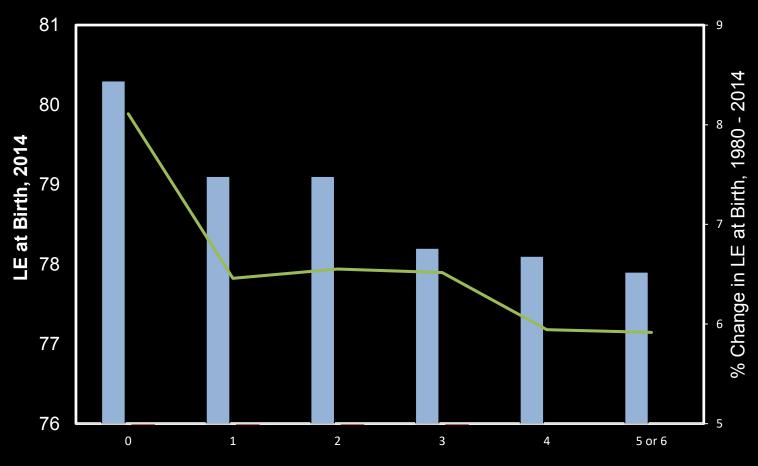
By 2019...

	Mississippi	New York
Cigarette tax	\$0.68	\$4.35
Minimum wage	\$7.25	\$11.10-\$15
EITC	No	Yes

Proliferation of State Preemption Laws, 1997-2017

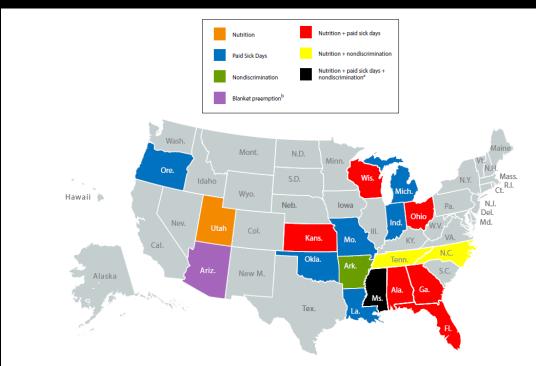


US state preemption laws and life expectancy



Number (of out of 8) Policy Domains that States have Enacted Preemption Laws

Source: Montez, 2018. "How state preemption laws prevent cities from taking steps to improve health and life expectancy" Scholars Strategy Network, Key Findings Brief. Available at: http://www.scholarsstrategynetwork.org/brief/how-state-preemption-laws-prevent-cities-taking-steps-improve-health-and-life-expectancy *Notes:* States with preemption laws in 0 of the 8 policy domains include CA, HI, IL, MA, NJ, NY; states with laws in 1 domain include CT, DE, ME, MN, MT, NE, NM, VT, WV, WY; states with laws in 2 domains include AK, CO, IA, KY, MD, ND, RI, TX, WA; states with laws in 3 domains include AR, ID, IN, NV, OH, OR, PA, SC, VA; states with laws in 4 domains include LA, MI, MS, MO, NH, SD, UT; states with laws in 5 domains include AL, AZ, GA, KS, NC, OK; states with laws in 6 domains include FL, TN, WI.

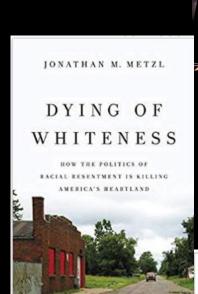


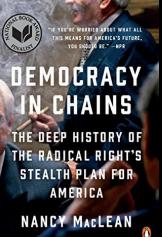
^aMississippi adopted legislation in 2016 that grants special rights to citizens who hold 1 of 3 sincerely held religious beliefs or moral convictions reflecting disapproval of lesbian, gay, transgender, and unmarried persons. A Mississippi district court found the law to be unconstitutional and the case is on appeal to the 5th Circuit. If this law is upheld, inconsistent local ordinances protecting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning persons from discrimination would be preempted.

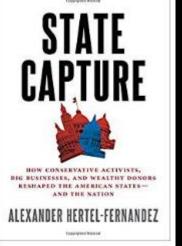
^bArizona has a form of "blanket" preemption. By notifying the state attorney general, a single legislator can freeze the transfer of state revenue-sharing funds to localities that adopt laws that "violate state law or the state constitution." Arizona has also adopted individual laws preempting local paid sick days and nutrition ordinances.

FIGURE 1—State Preemption of Local Paid Sick Days and Nutrition and Nondiscrimination Laws: United States, February 2017

Pomeranz & Pertschuk. 2017. State preemption: a significant and quiet threat to public health in the United States. *American Journal of Public Health* 107(6):900-902

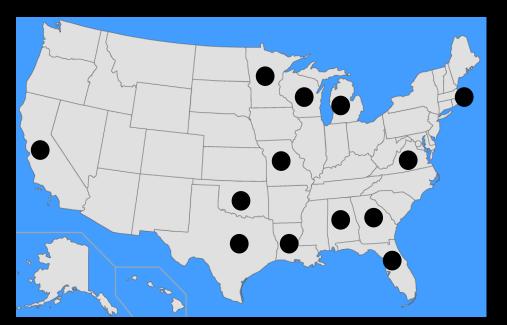








Pomeranz & Pertschuk. 2017. State preemption: a significant and quiet threat to public health in the United States. *American Journal of Public Health* 107(6):900-902



Montez et al 2019 "Educational Disparities in Adult Mortality across U.S. States: How Do They Differ and Have They Changed Since the Mid-1980s?" Demography 56(2):621-644

Local Initiatives, State Preemption, and Public Health

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Syracuse University

Supported by RWJF's "Policies for Action" (P4A) program

Preempting a Patchwork

Examining State Efforts to Preempt Local Policies

December 4, 2019



Project overview

Do local laws create a harmful "patchwork" of regulations?

We examine multiple policy areas for:

- Use of the patchwork argument
- Plausibility of the patchwork argument:
 - A "policy frame" analysis
- Evidence for effects of a patchwork
- Opportunities for future research



Two-Step Scan

Initial Scan Only

- Firearms
- Inclusionary zoning
- Minimum wage
- Broadband
- Sanctuary Cities
- Tobacco Minimum age

Deeper Scan

- Paid sick
- Rent control
- Plastic bags
- Anti-discrimination

Paid Sick

Twenty-three states have passed preemption laws preventing localities from requiring employers to provide paid sick time

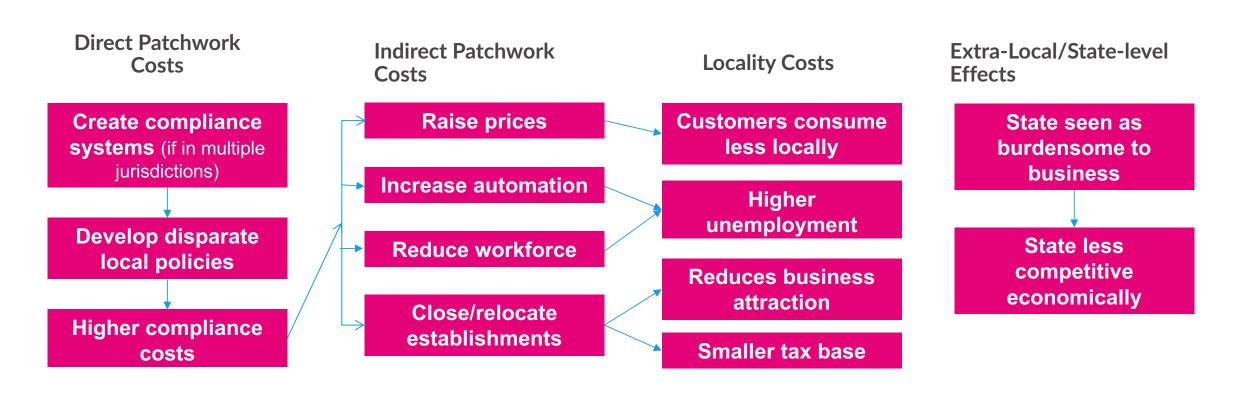
Preemption proponents have argued that different local regulations:

- Increased compliance costs, leading to
 - Higher prices
 - Pressure to reduce workforce costs
 - Less economic competitiveness

Employment regulation at the municipal level "has created an inconsistent patchwork of regulations that make it difficult for cities to attract new businesses and create new jobs."

director of government and public
 affairs for the San Antonio City Council

Patchwork Policy Frame: Paid Sick's Supposed Costs



Rent Control

All but 5 states (CA, MD, NJ, NY, OR) preempt local rent control. BUT potential repeals of state bans have brought national attention back to the issue.

Preemption proponents have argued that different local regulations:

- Create uncertainty for developers insofar as each city can freely modify rent caps at any time
- Complicate revenue projections on housing investments leading developers to move capital elsewhere
- Decrease new housing construction

"Today, however, repealing Costa-Hawkins could create a haphazard patchwork of differing rent control rules in cities across the state. Moreover, the rules in each city could be subject to change at any point in the future, creating untold uncertainty for property owners, investors, lenders and developers."

- "The Case for Preserving Costa-Hawkins", Kenneth Rosen.

Plastic Bags

As of August 2019, 17 states have passed preemption laws to prevent local governments from banning various plastic items, and several others have introduced similar legislation (cite).

Preemption proponents have argued that different local regulations:

- harm retailers: adding complexity, especially for those operating in multiple jurisdictions
- confuse consumers: uneven pricing leading to less competitive businesses in affected communities

"If we just continue on this path toward banning everything, you end up with a hodgepodge of local laws that don't work for consumers, don't work for businesses and miss the mark on the environment."

- Matt Seaholm, American Progressive Ban Alliance

Anti-Discrimination

Three states – Tennessee, Arkansas, and North Carolina – have passed laws preempting the passage of local nondiscrimination ordinances.

Less active recently: business groups have often opposed these laws

Strong economic rhetoric: multiple named: "Intrastate Commerce Improvement Act"

Preemption proponents have argued that different local regulations lead to:

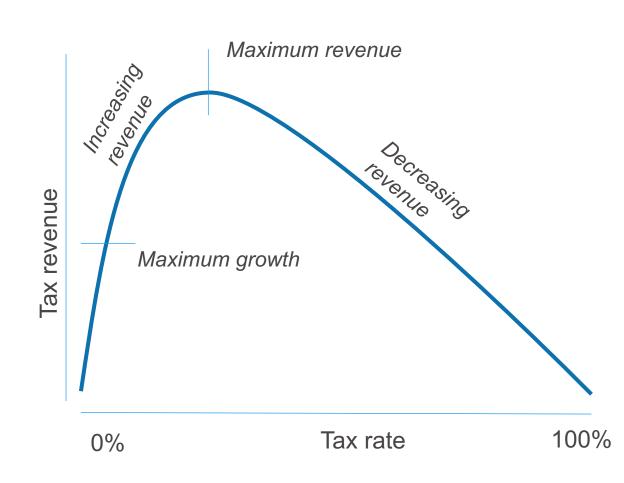
- Administrative compliance burden
- A worse economic climate

Without Public Chapter 278, businesses desiring to contract with various local governments across the state would have been faced with trying to comply with a hodge-podge of different and sometimes inconsistent personnel policy requirements relating to discrimination. These local laws cans hinder business growth, impair job creation, impede intrastate commerce, and result in increased costs to taxpayers.

During debate on Tennessee's law

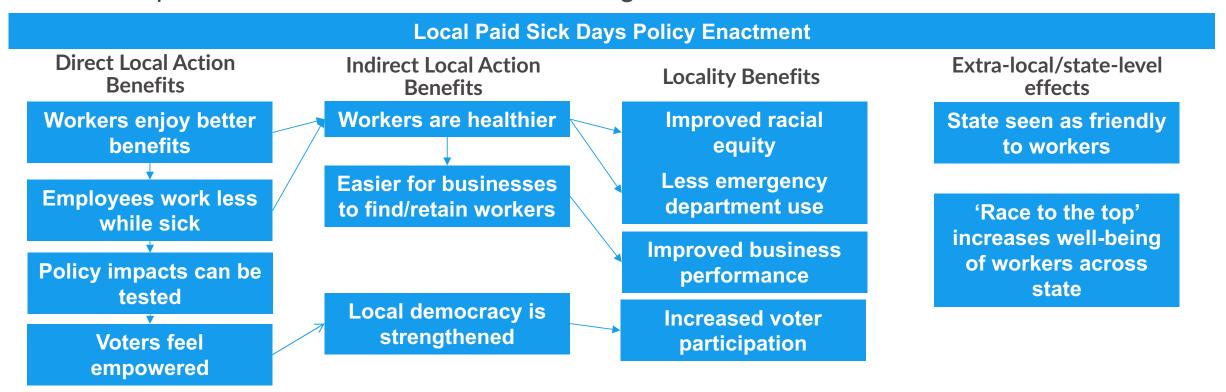
Takeaways

- Lessons from the Laffer Curve:
 - Perhaps the nub of something to investigate
 - BUT the 'harm' of a patchwork is rarely, if ever, quantified: it seems plausible, without being justified
- So who is actually harmed?
 - Businesses: Small, but more than one location
 - Employees: fewer hours, fewer jobs?
 - Consumers: may pay more
 - Government: enforcement costs, tax base loss (eventually...maybe)



Considerations for the Field

- Interrogate, don't assume, the merits of the argument
- Ask for evidence
- Local / state relationship as to the state / federal relationship: the patchwork can 'scale up
- A harmful patchwork or beneficial local tailoring?



Next Steps: Building a Research Agenda

- What research questions do we need to ask?
- What data do we need?
- Urban: doing a deeper dive on Paid Sick Laws

December 4, 2019

LSSC: Preemption

Jennifer L. Pomeranz, JD, MPH

Federalism

- Federal government
- State governments
 - Local governments



The Institute of Medicine

FEDERAL AND STATE ACTIONS, WHEREVER APPROPRIATE, SHOULD SET MINIMUM STANDARDS (FLOOR PREEMPTION) ALLOWING STATES AND LOCALITIES TO FURTHER PROTECT THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF THEIR INHABITANTS. PREEMPTION SHOULD AVOID LANGUAGE THAT HINDERS PUBLIC HEALTH ACTION.

For the Public's Health: Revitalizing Law and Policy to Meet New Challenges, Committee on Public Health Strategies to Improve Health, Institute of Medicine. June 21, 2011



State Preemption To Block Public Health Policy





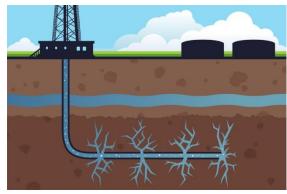


















State Preemption To Block Public Health Policy











 Pass preemptive bills quickly through the state legislature

- Pass preemptive bills quickly through the state legislature
- Add preemption to a non-relevant bill

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- Propose and enact bills that preempt multiple non-related topics simultaneously

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- Pass preemptive bills quickly through the state legislature
- Add preemption to a non-relevant bill
- Propose and enact bills that preempt multiple non-related topics simultaneously
- Punitive preemption
- Preemption of litigation by providing industries immunity from lawsuit

THANKYOU!

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