



HARRISHEALTH SYSTEM

IMPACT OF CORRECTIONAL HEALTH ON POPULATION HEALTH

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HFMA Gulf Coast Summer Institute
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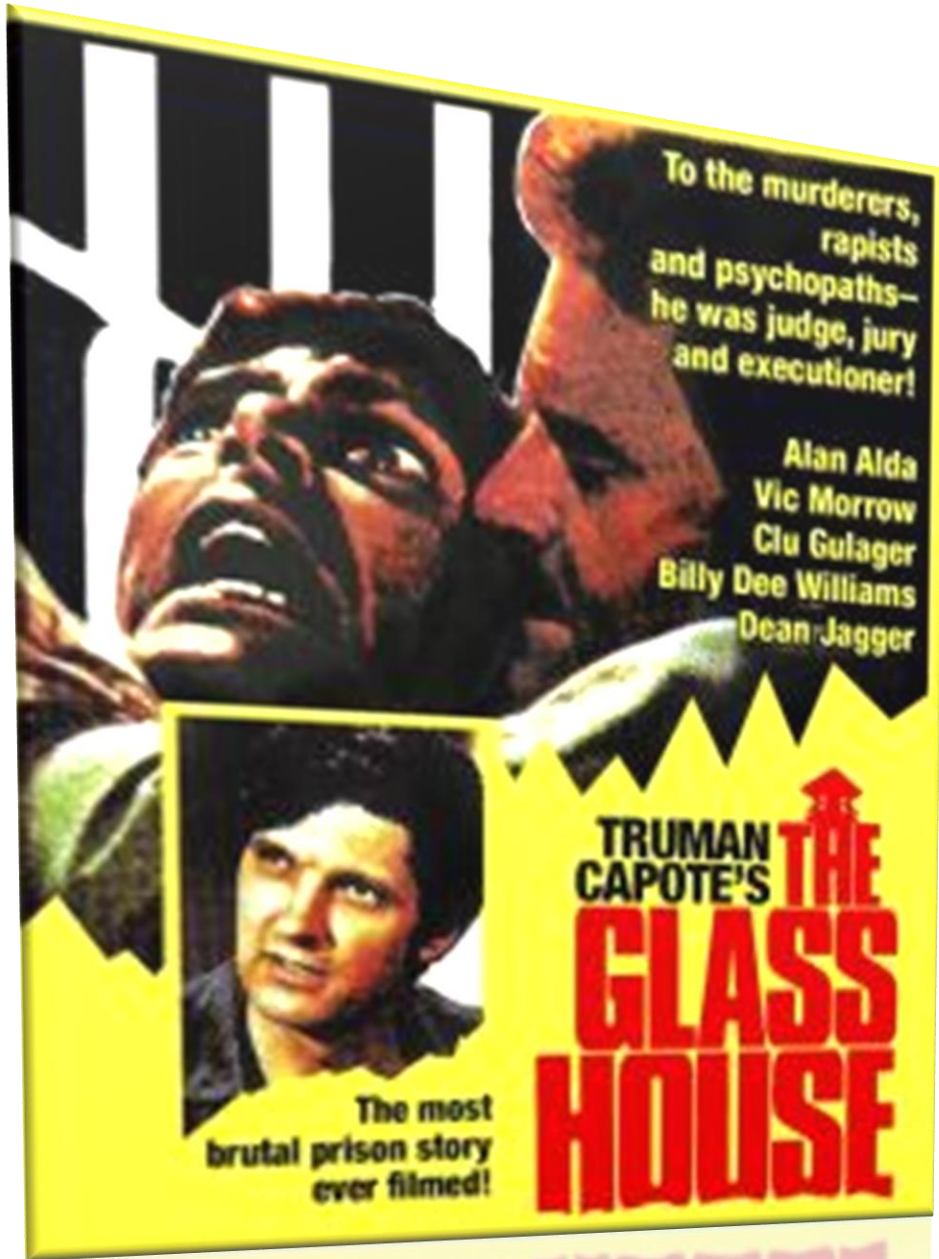
DISCLOSURES

 I do not have any relevant financial relationships with any commercial interests.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Review the history of corrections
2. Review the current state of corrections in the US
3. Describe the impact of corrections on marginalized communities
4. Explore the impact of corrections on the social determinants of health





1976

1997

2007

2020

2022

A black and white photograph of a long, empty hallway. The hallway is viewed through a window with a prominent grid pattern. The floor and walls of the hallway also feature a grid pattern, creating a sense of depth and perspective. The lighting is soft and even, highlighting the architectural details. The overall mood is quiet and contemplative.

THE HISTORY

CODE OF HAMMURABI

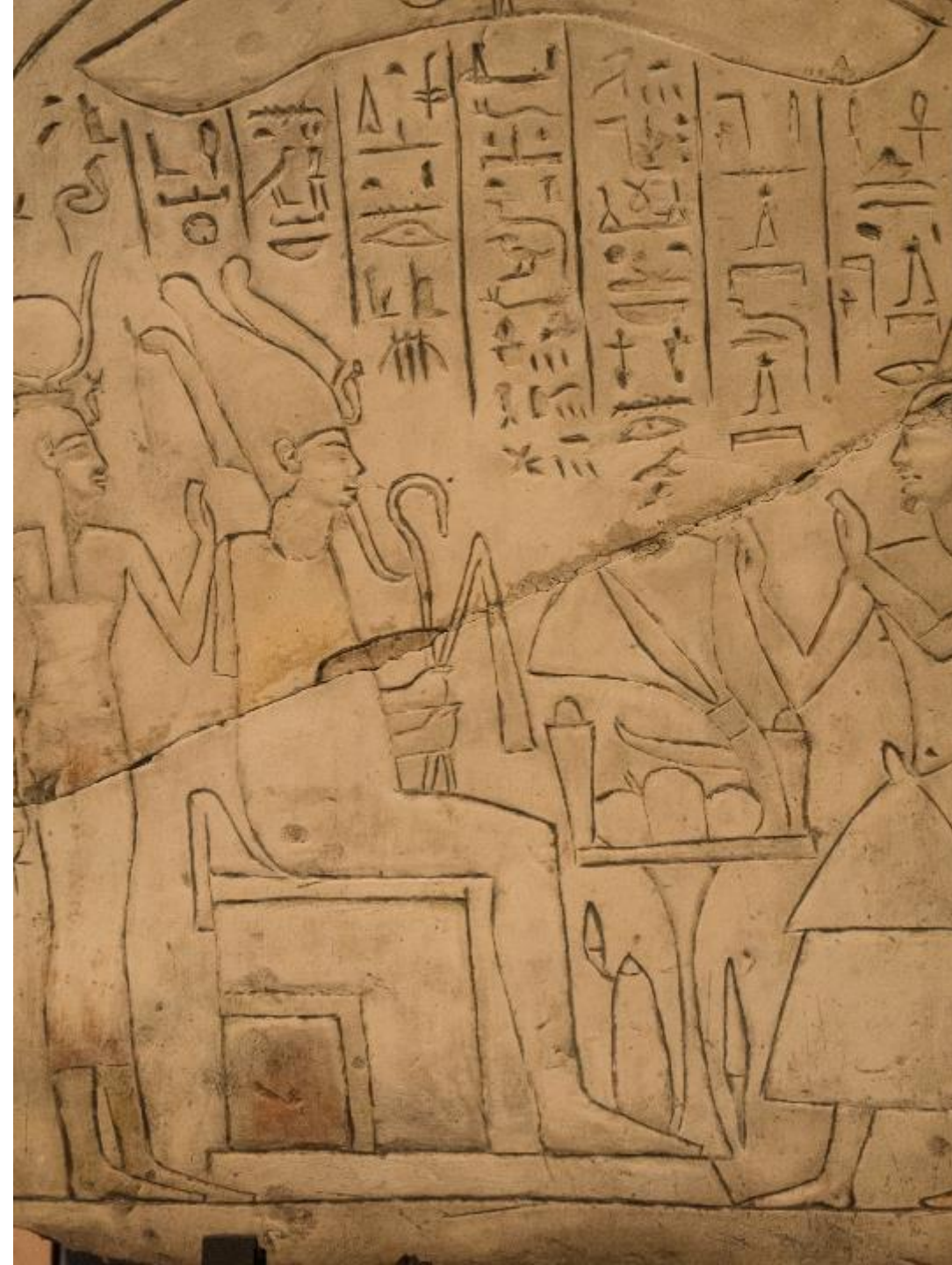
(Babylon 1754 BC)

6th Babylonian King

282+ Declarations

“If a man has stolen goods from a temple, or house, he shall be put to death; and he that has received the stolen property from him shall be put to death.”

“If a man has stolen a child, he shall be put to death.”



DRACONIAN CODE

Greece 7th Century BC

Draco Athenian Legislator

Considered Harsh

Intentional & Unintentional
Homicide

Violations Punishable by Death



JUSTINIAN CODE

Roman Empire 527 CE



Emperor Justinian I

A 10-man commission to go through all the known ordinances, or “constitutions,” issued by the emperors, weed out the contradictory and obsolescent material, and adapt all provisions to the circumstances of that time.

AMERICAN COLONIES, THE NEW AGE

PENITENTIARY ERA – 1800s

REFORMATORY SYSTEM– 1850s

PROGRESSIVE ERA– 1900s

MEDICAL MODEL ERA– 1930s

COMMUNITY MODEL– 1960s

CRIME CONTROL MODEL– 1970s

21st CENTURY - ?????



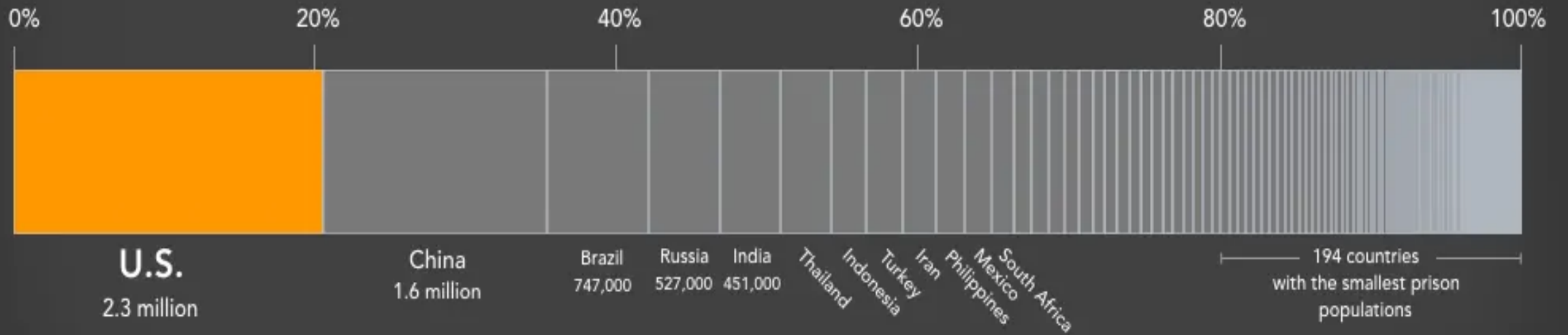


Current State

1 OUT OF 5....

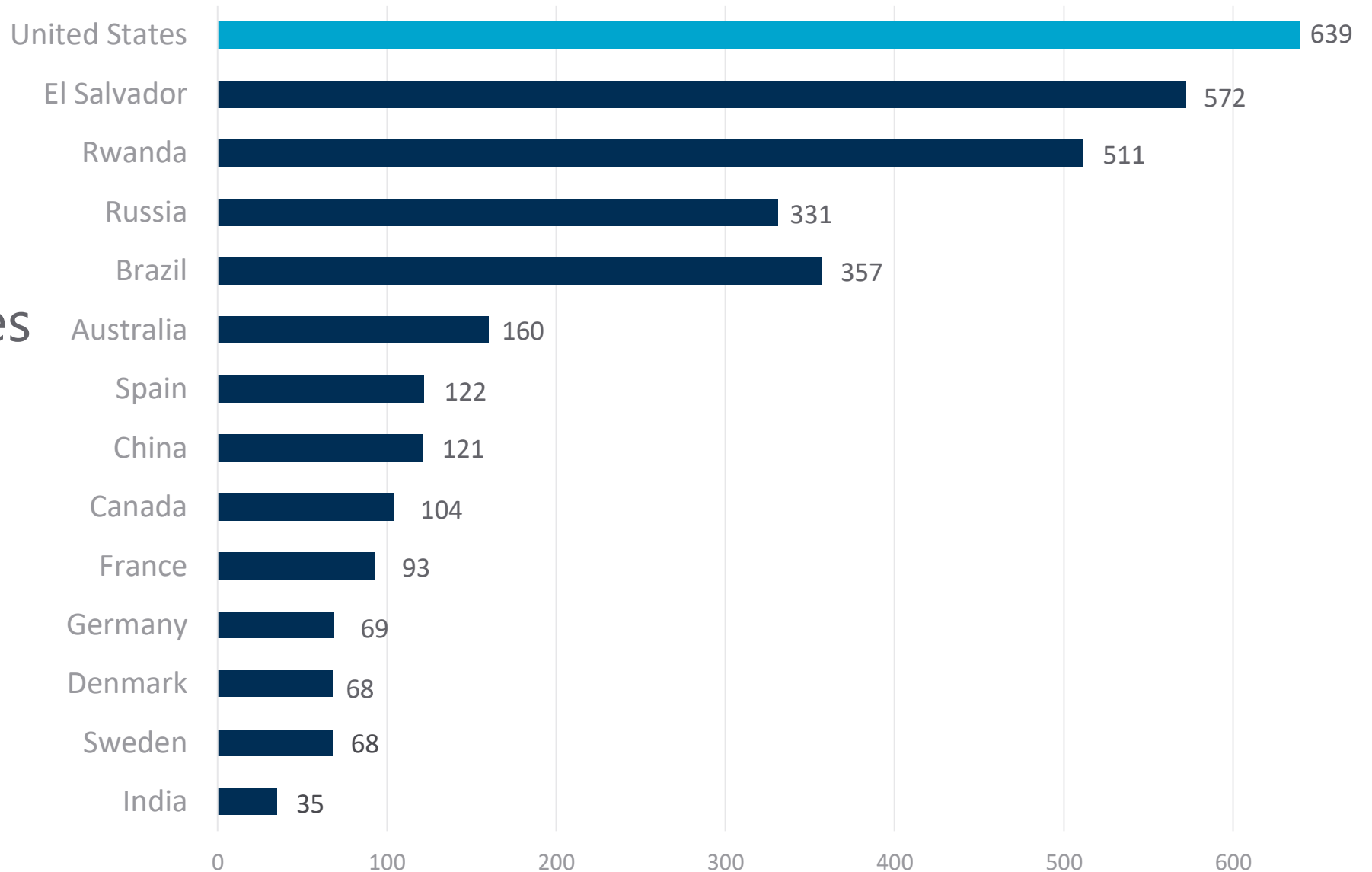
PRISONERS IN THE WORLD IS INCARCERATED IN THE UNITED STATES

Eleven million people around the world are in prisons and jails. The US locks up a larger share of these people than any other country, with as many prisoners as the 194 countries with the smallest incarcerated populations combined.

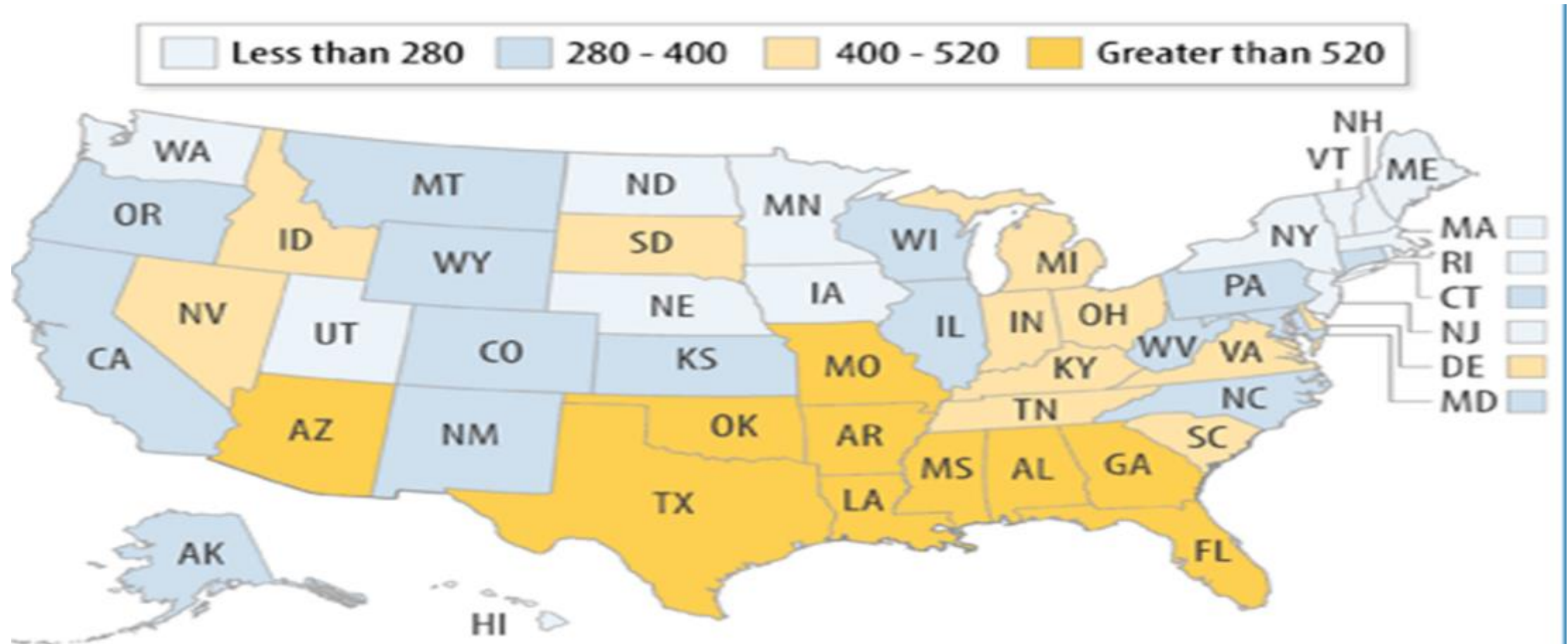


INCARCERATION

International Rates
per 100k

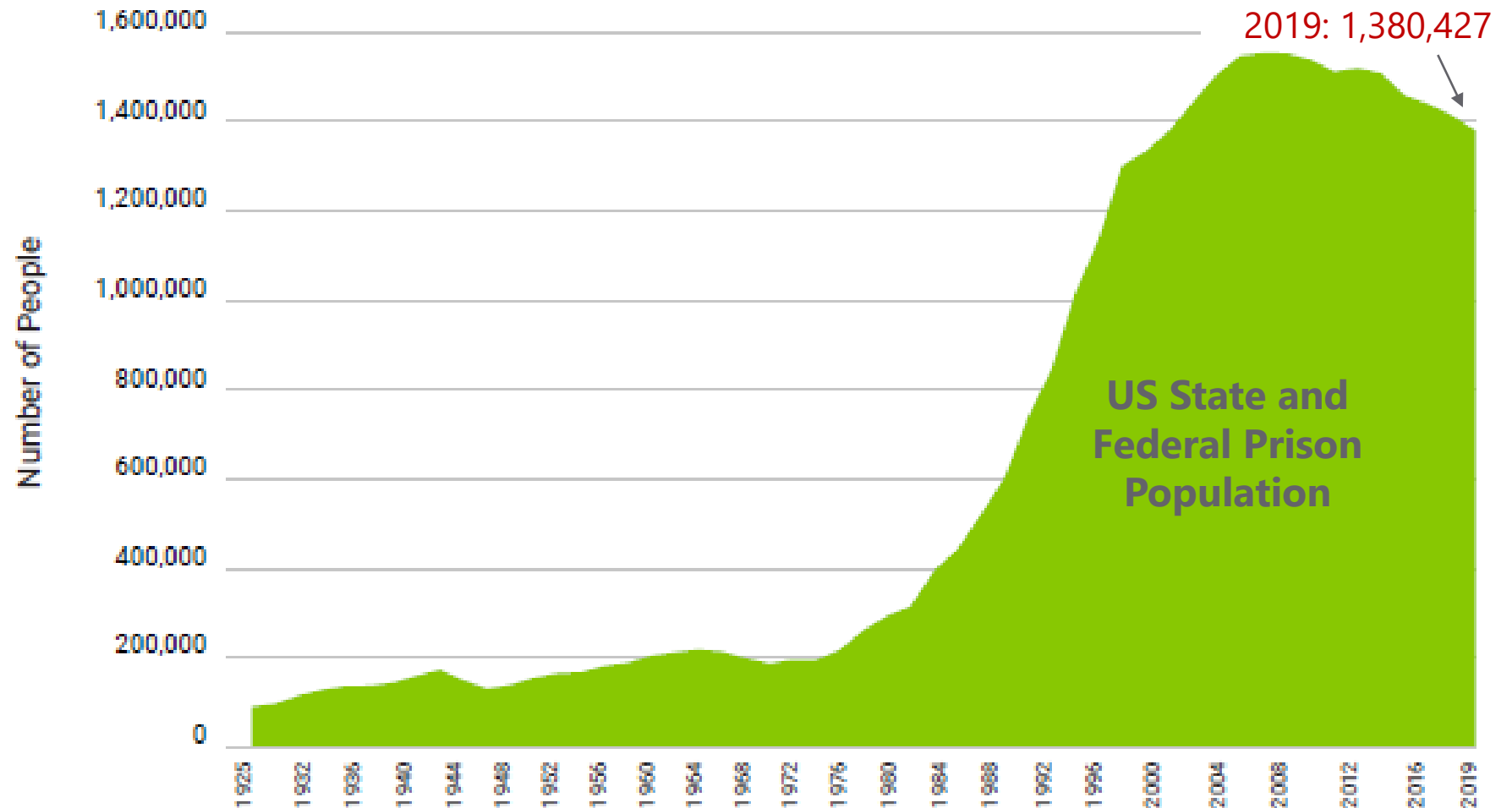


Number of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction per 100,000 residents, 2013



WAR ON CRIME

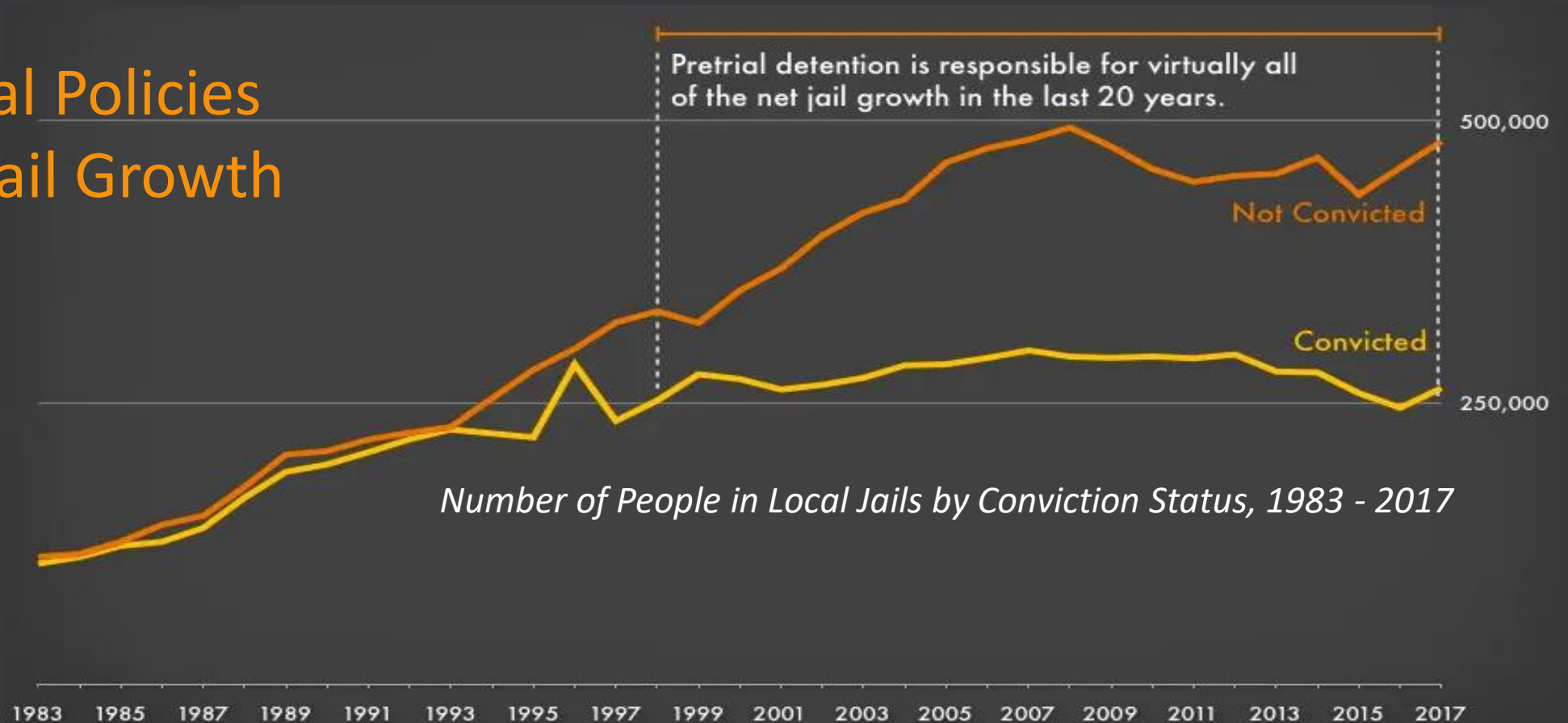
As of 2019, close to
1.4 million
individuals
incarcerated



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics Prisoners Series.

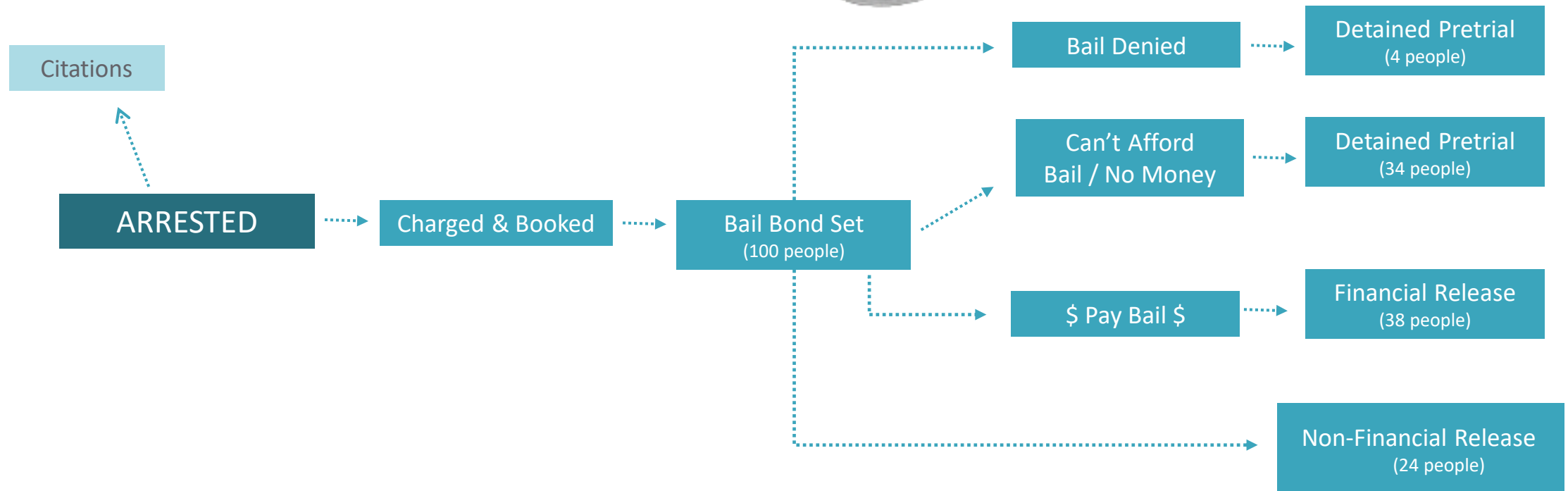
WAR ON THE POOR

Pretrial Policies Drive Jail Growth



THE PATH

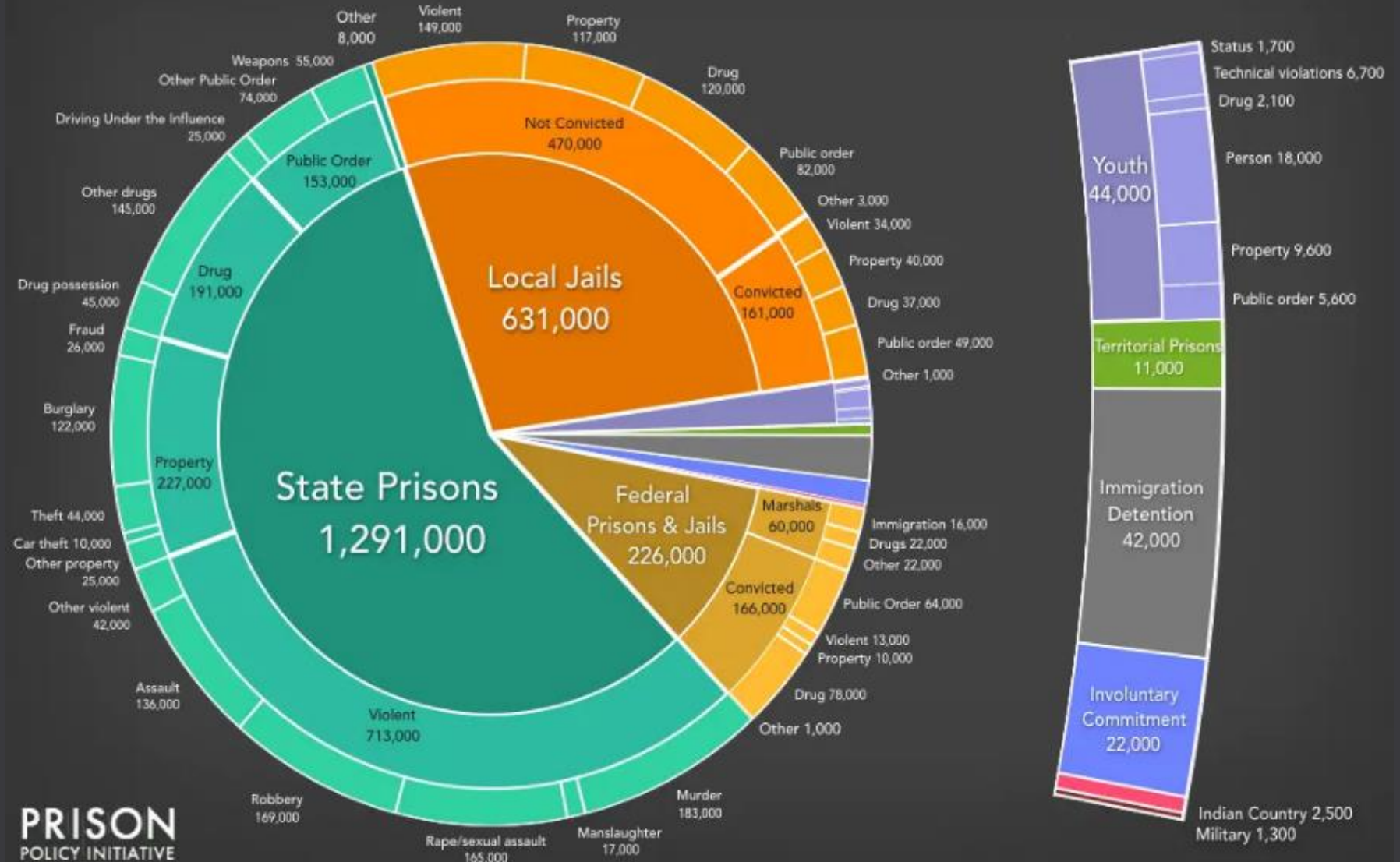
Path From Arrest to Pretrial Detention



LOCKED UP IN THE US

The United States locks up more people per capita than any other nation, at the staggering rate of 698 per 100k residents.

*To end mass incarceration, we **MUST** first consider **WHERE** and **WHY** 2.3 MILLION people are imprisoned nationwide.*



LOCAL JAILS : THE REAL SCANDAL

What does 10.6 million jail admissions look like?

It's enough to fill a line of prison buses bumper-to-bumper from New York City to San Francisco.

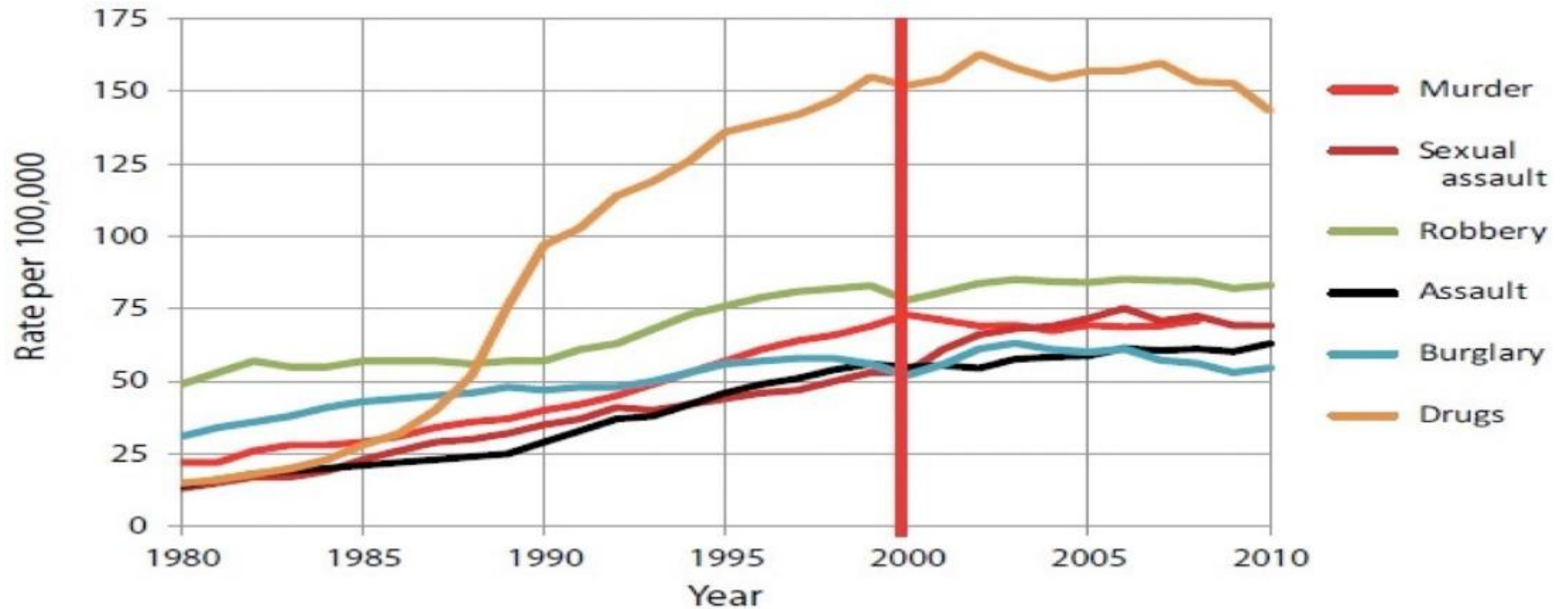
*When talking about the societal impact of jails, the average daily population of 612k is far less important than the staggering number of **10.6 million admitted to jails every year.***



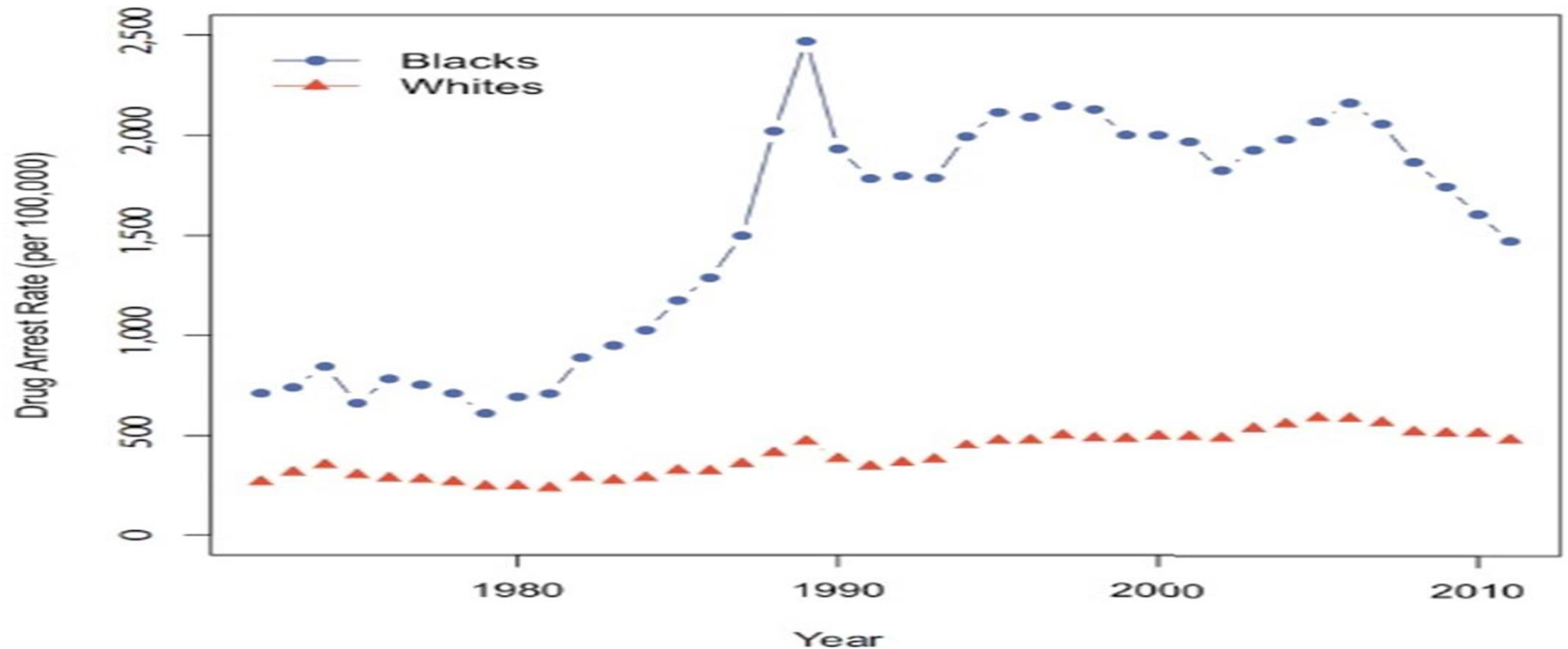
The background of the image is a blurred, grayscale photograph of vertical prison bars. The bars are out of focus, creating a sense of depth and confinement. The text is centered and overlaid on this background.

IMPACT OF CORRECTIONS ON MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES

Combined State Incarceration Rate by Crime Type, 1980-2010



Drug Arrest Rates by Race, 1970-2012 per 100,000



THE IMPACT IS NOT UNIFORM

Lifetime Likelihood of Imprisonment of US Residents

All Men



1 in 9

White Men



1 in 17

Black Men



1 in 3

Latino Men



1 in 6

All Women



1 in 56

White Women



1 in 111

Black Women



1 in 18

Latina Women



1 in 45

MASS INCARCERATION

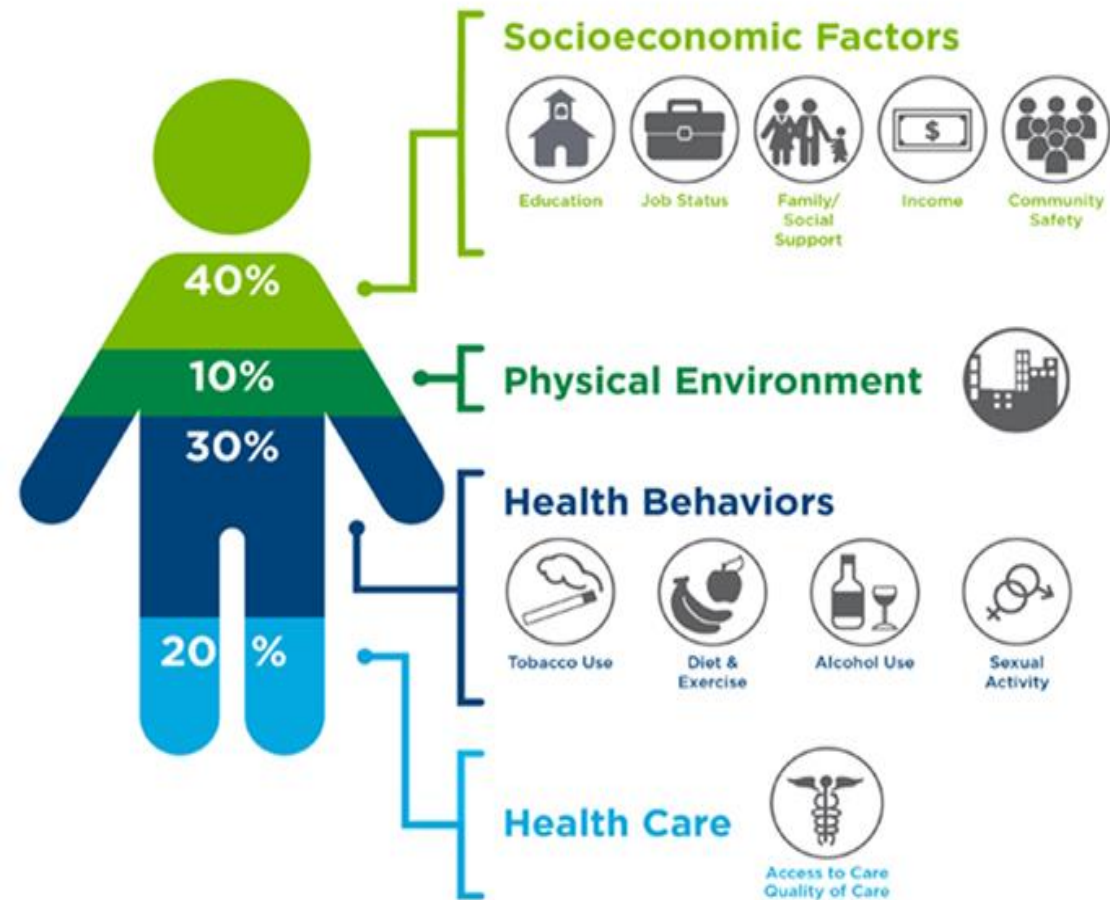


The background of the slide is a blurred image of a person's face seen through the vertical bars of a prison cell. The person's features are indistinct due to the blur and the grid of the bars.

IMPACT OF CORRECTIONS ON SDOH

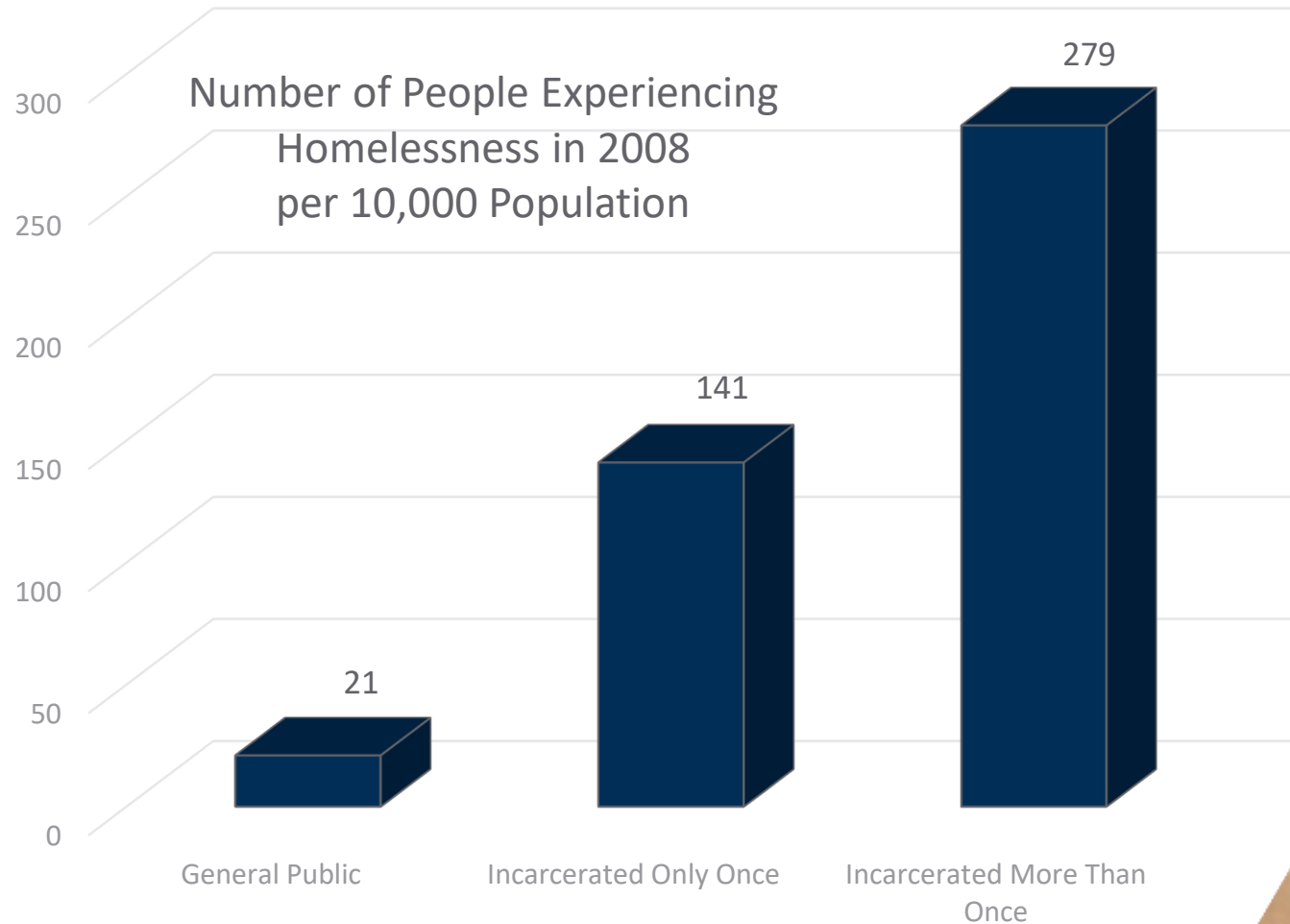
SOCIAL DRIVERS of HEALTH

What Goes Into Your Health?



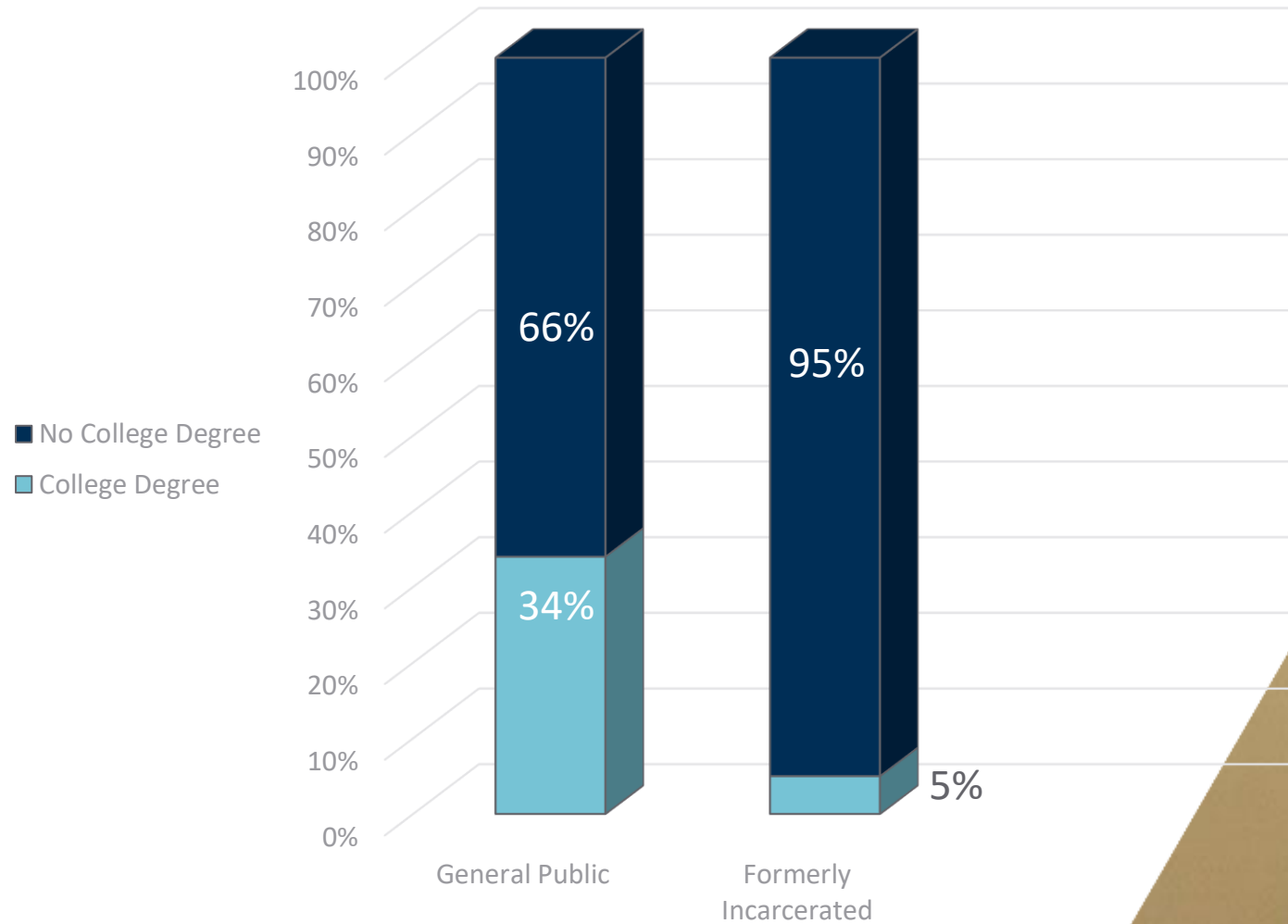
HOUSING

“The revolving door of prison contributes to homelessness.”



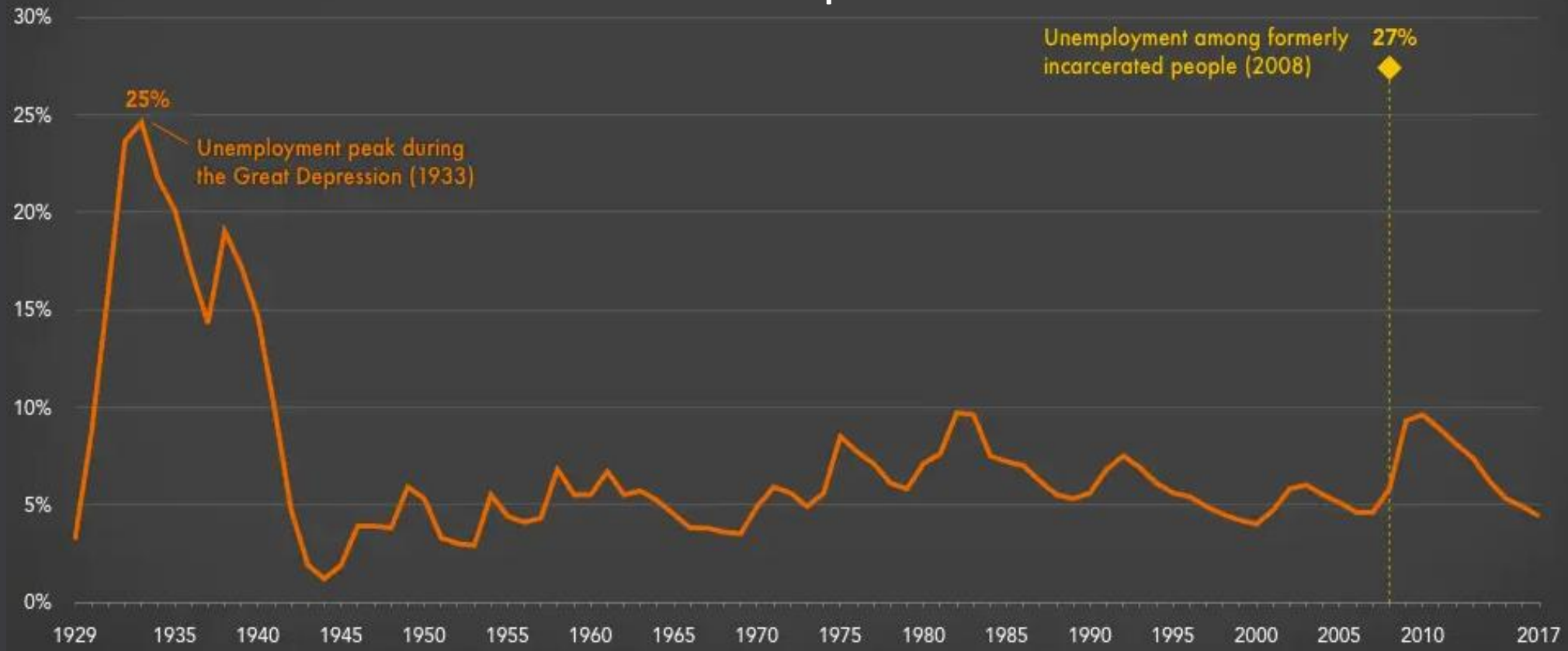
EDUCATION

Link between education and incarceration?
You decide.



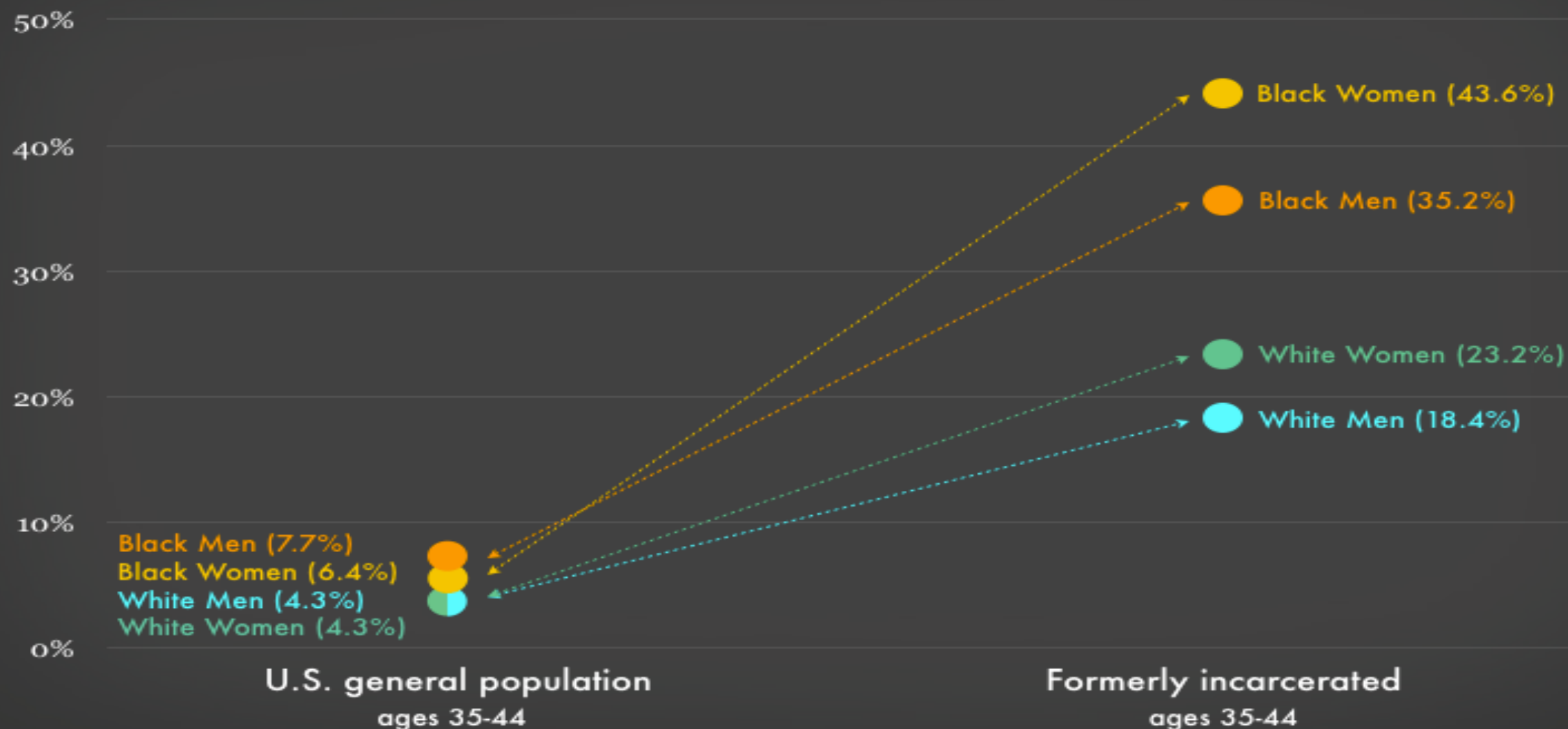
EMPLOYMENT

“For formerly incarcerated people looking for jobs, it’s worse than the Great Depression.”



The “prison penalty” in unemployment

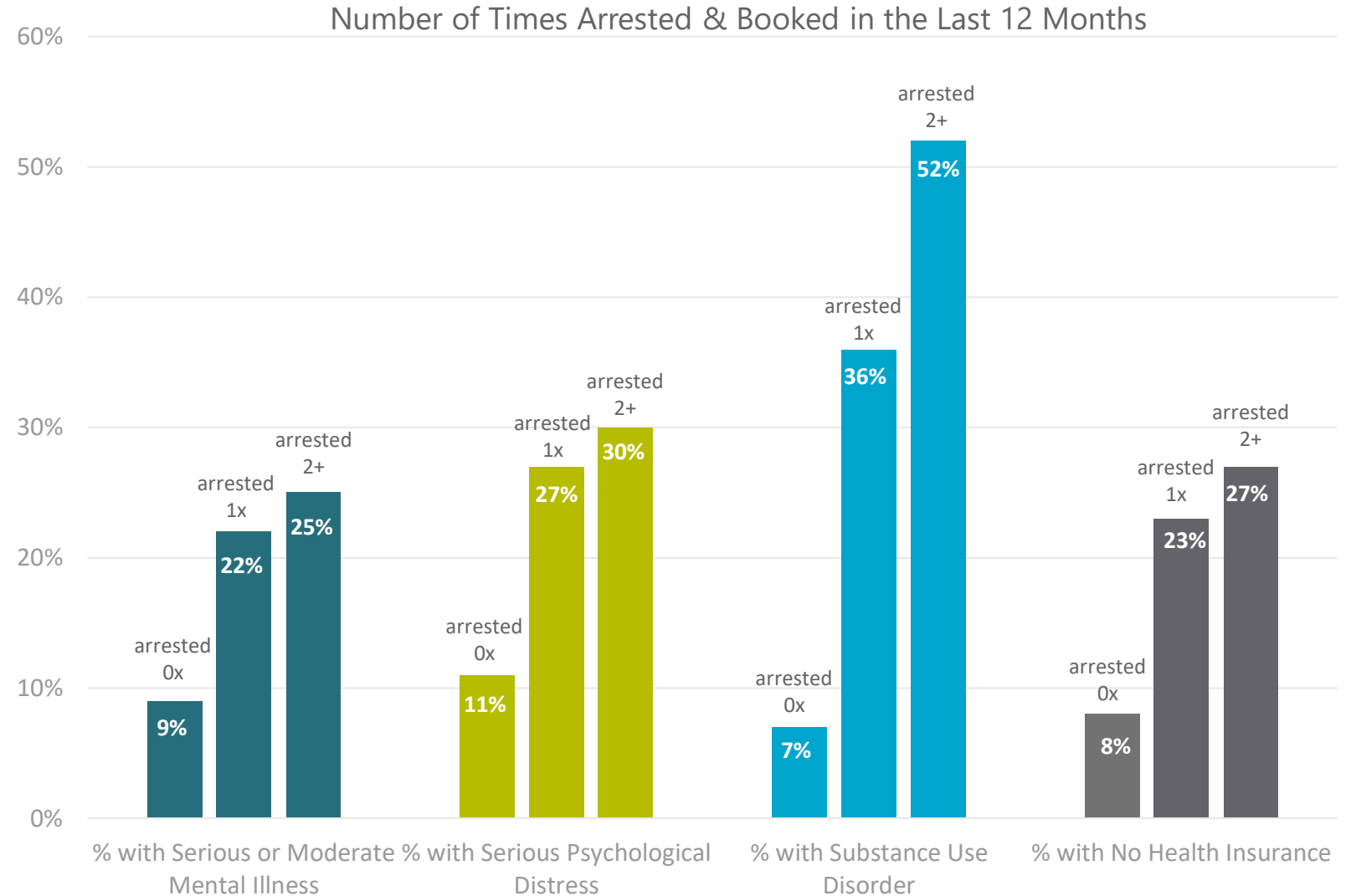
Unemployment among formerly incarcerated people is much higher than among the general public. This disparity is especially dramatic for formerly incarcerated Black people and women.



Sources & data notes: <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/outofwork.html#methodology>

HEALTH IMPACT

“People with multiple arrests have serious mental health needs”



HEALTH IMPACT

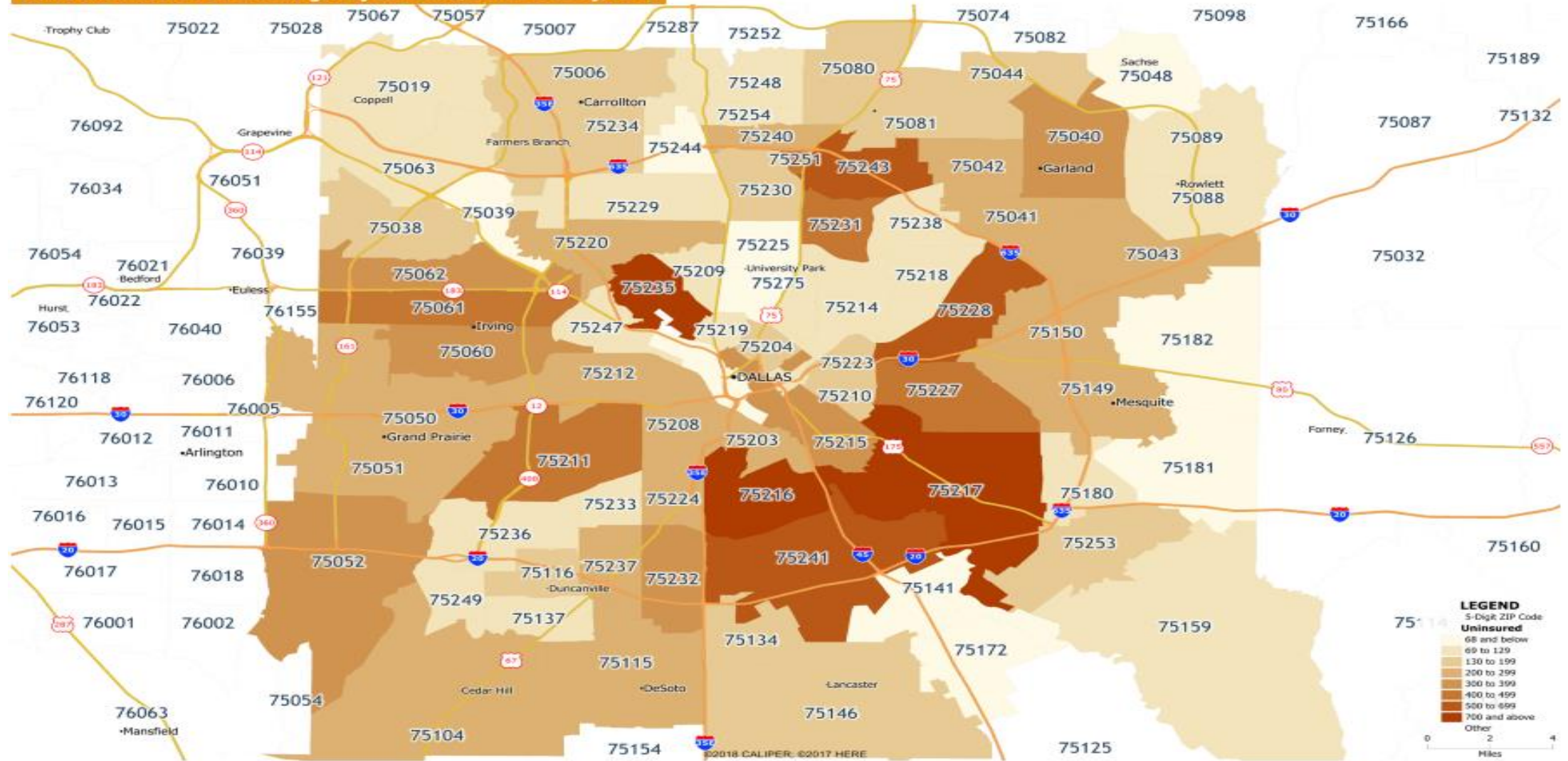
Chronic Condition	Jail Population			General Population	
	Percentage	Standard Error		Percentage	Standard Error
ANY Condition	44.7**	1.2		26.9	0.3
Cancer	3.6	0.4		/	:
Hypertension	26.3**	1.1		13.9	0.2
Stroke-Related	2.3**	0.3		0.5	
Diabetes	7.2**	0.6		4.5	0.1
Heart-Related	10.4**	0.7		1.9	0.1
Kidney-Related	6.7	0.5		/	:
Arthritis / Rheumatism	12.9	0.7		/	:
Asthma	20.1**	1.0		11.4	0.2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1.7**	0.3		0.1	

Breast Cancer Mortality Dallas County

- Zip codes 75216 and 75217 with highest incidence of **late stage breast cancer diagnosis on presentation**
- Zip code 75216 is predominantly Black
- Zip code 75217 is predominantly Hispanic
- Both zip codes also have high rates of other illness and access to health care issues

UNINSURED ER DISCHARGES

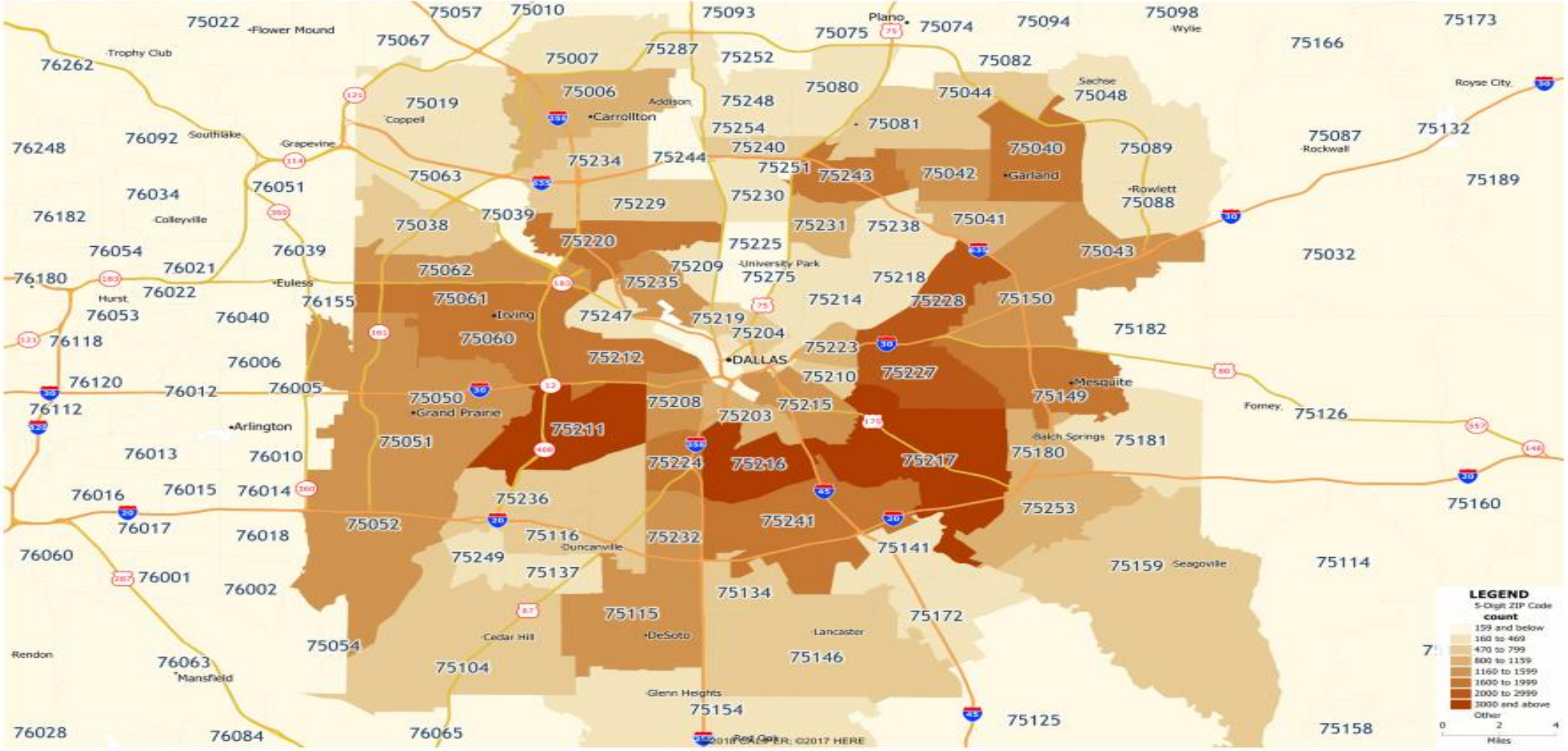
FIGURE 89. Uninsured ED Discharges by ZIP Code, Dallas County, 2018



Data Source: DFWHC Foundation Regional Data, 2018

DIABETES

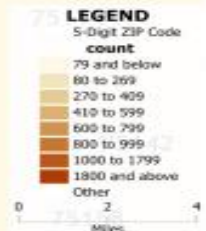
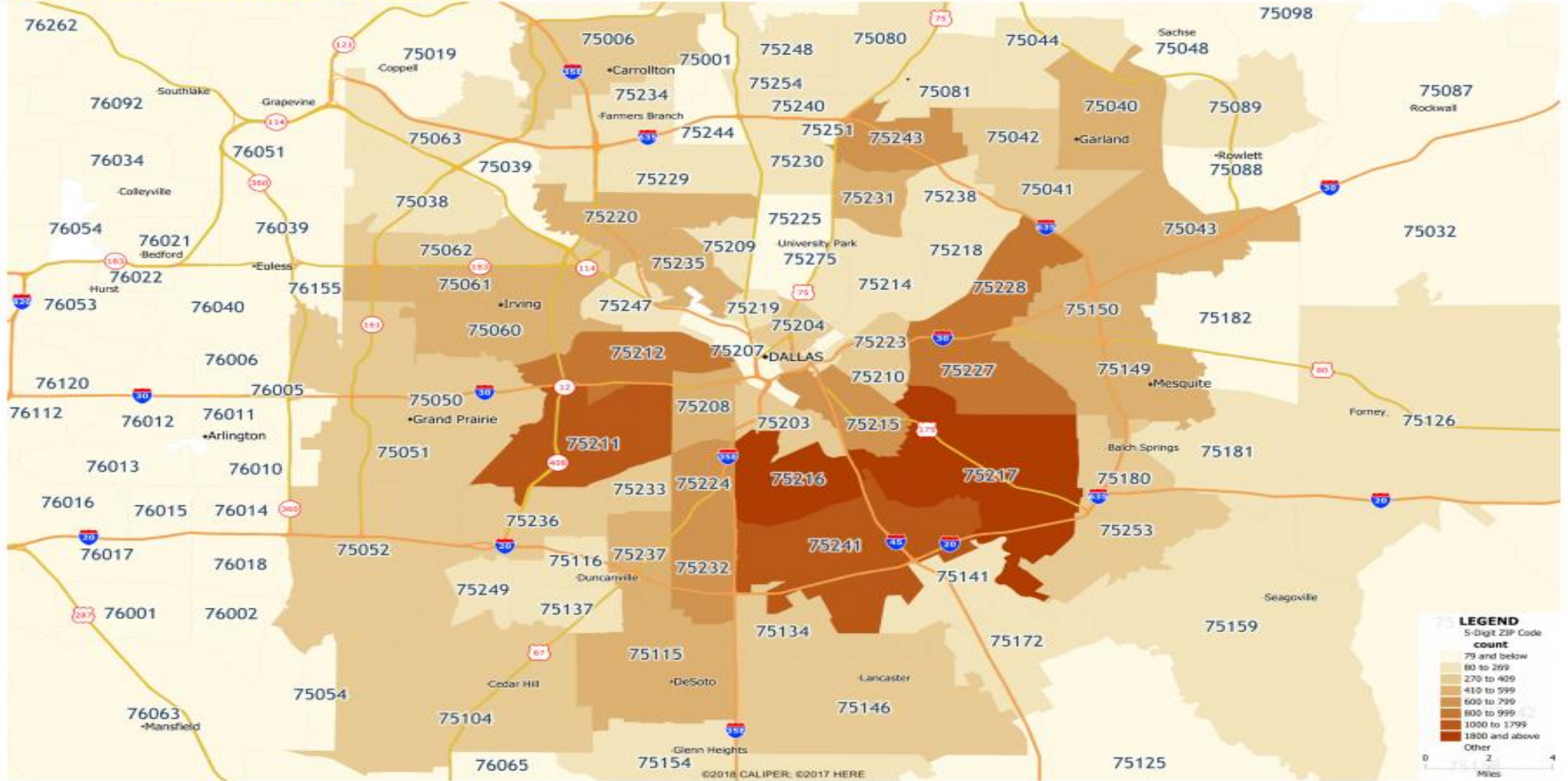
FIGURE 111. Parkland Diabetes Registry by ZIP Code



Data Source: Parkland Diabetes Registry

ASTHMA

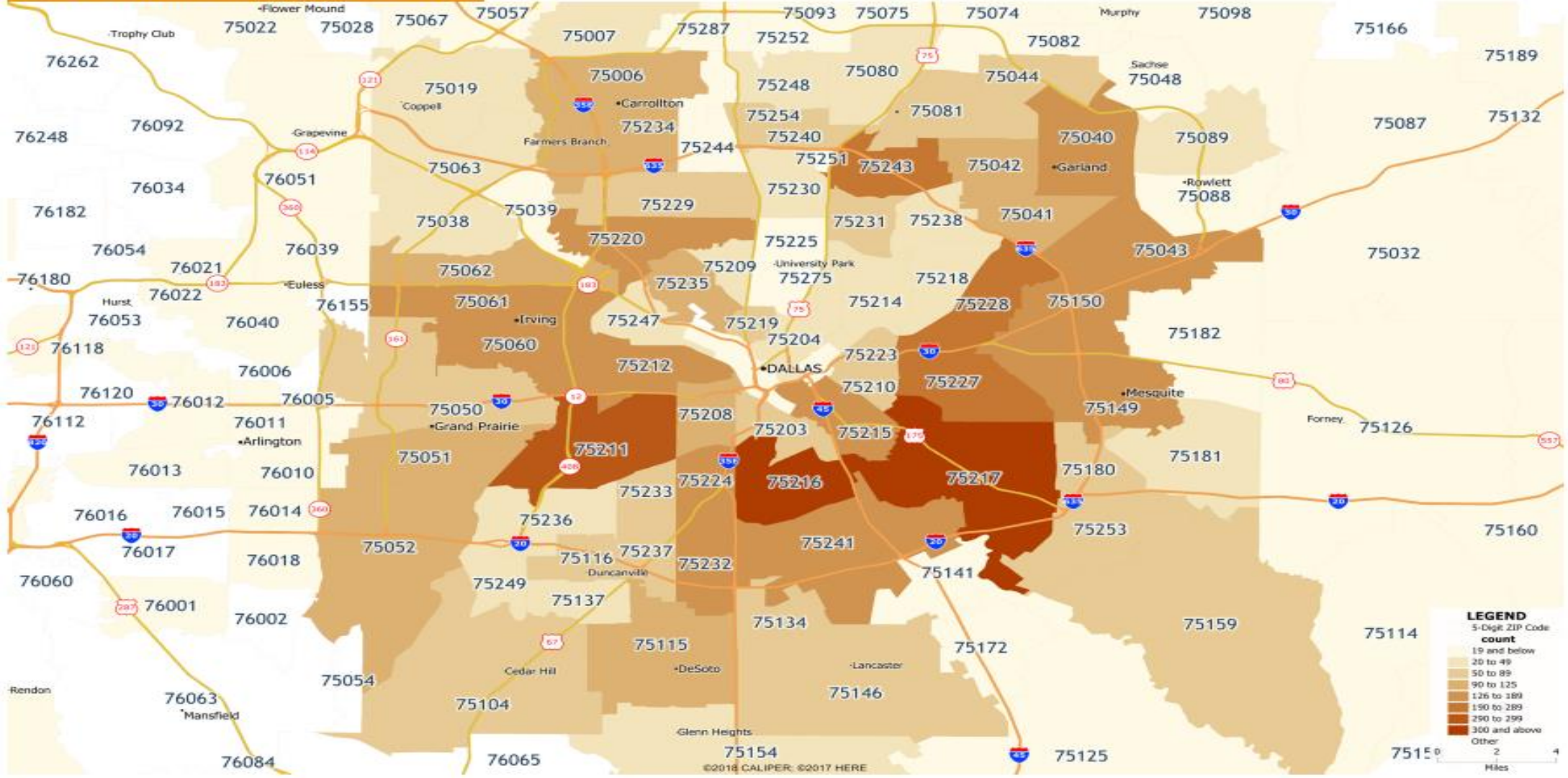
FIGURE 112. Parkland Asthma Registry by ZIP Code



Data Source: Parkland Asthma Registry

ALL CANCER

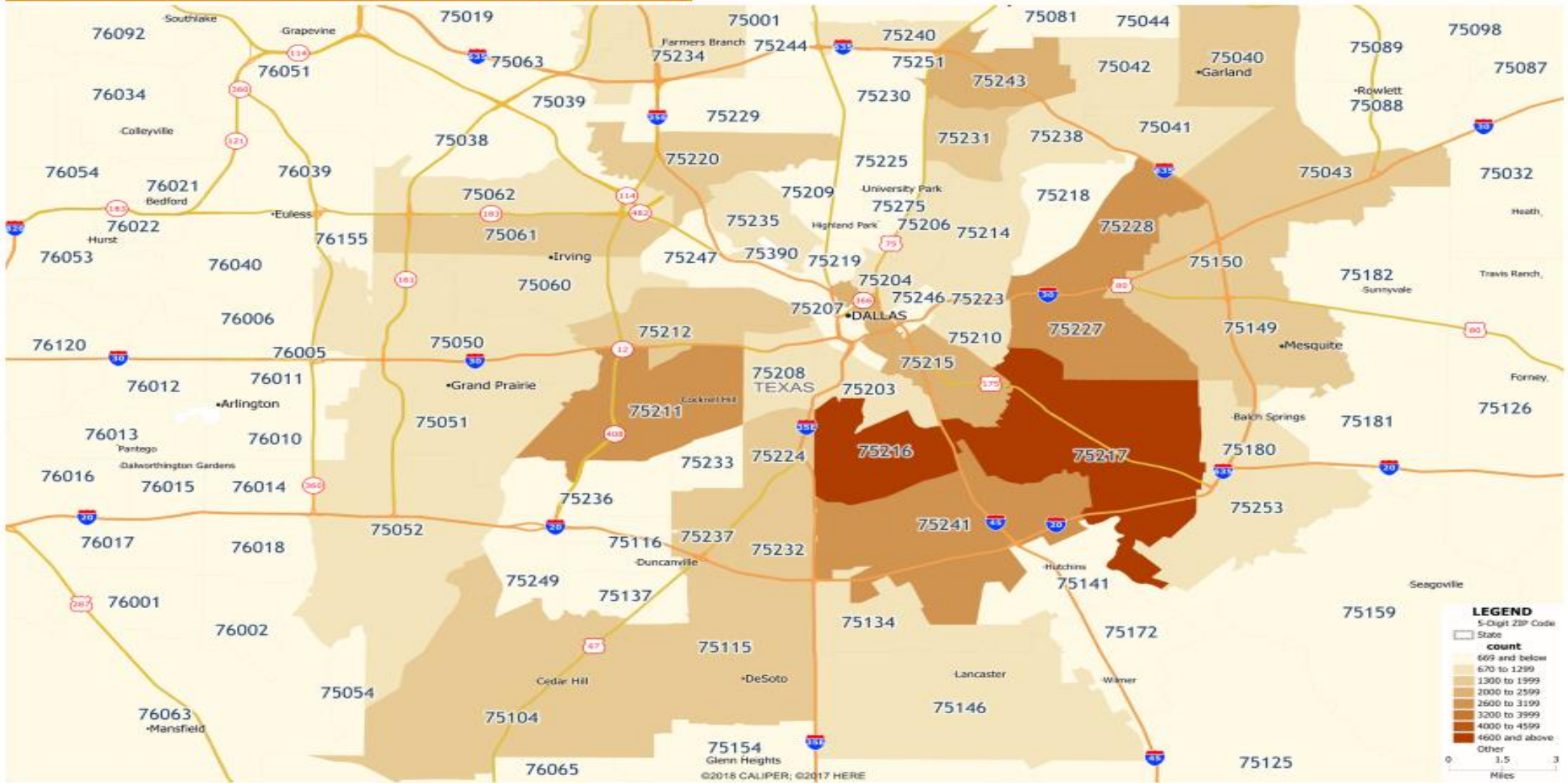
FIGURE 114. Parkland Cancer Registry by ZIP Code



Data Source: Parkland Cancer Registry

RATE OF INCARCERATION

FIGURE 120. Correctional Health Cases per ZIP Code, Dallas County, 2018



Data Source: Clarity Data prepared by PCCI

SOLUTION

- Upstream:
 - Reduce incarceration
- But for now
 - Promote effective and efficient correctional health care capabilities

A black and white photograph of a person's face, likely a man, looking directly at the camera. The face is partially obscured by a grid of vertical and horizontal bars, suggesting a prison cell. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights and deep shadows.

WHY HEALTHCARE BEHIND BARS?

LEGALLY CORRECT

Correctional Healthcare Is **MANDATED**

1976 US Supreme Court
Estelle vs Gamble

2011 US Supreme Court
Plata vs Brown



ETHICALLY CORRECT

Ethics in its simple form means for the good of the individual or the good of society.

Providing **ACCESS TO CARE** is ethically correct for the good of the individual and the good of society.

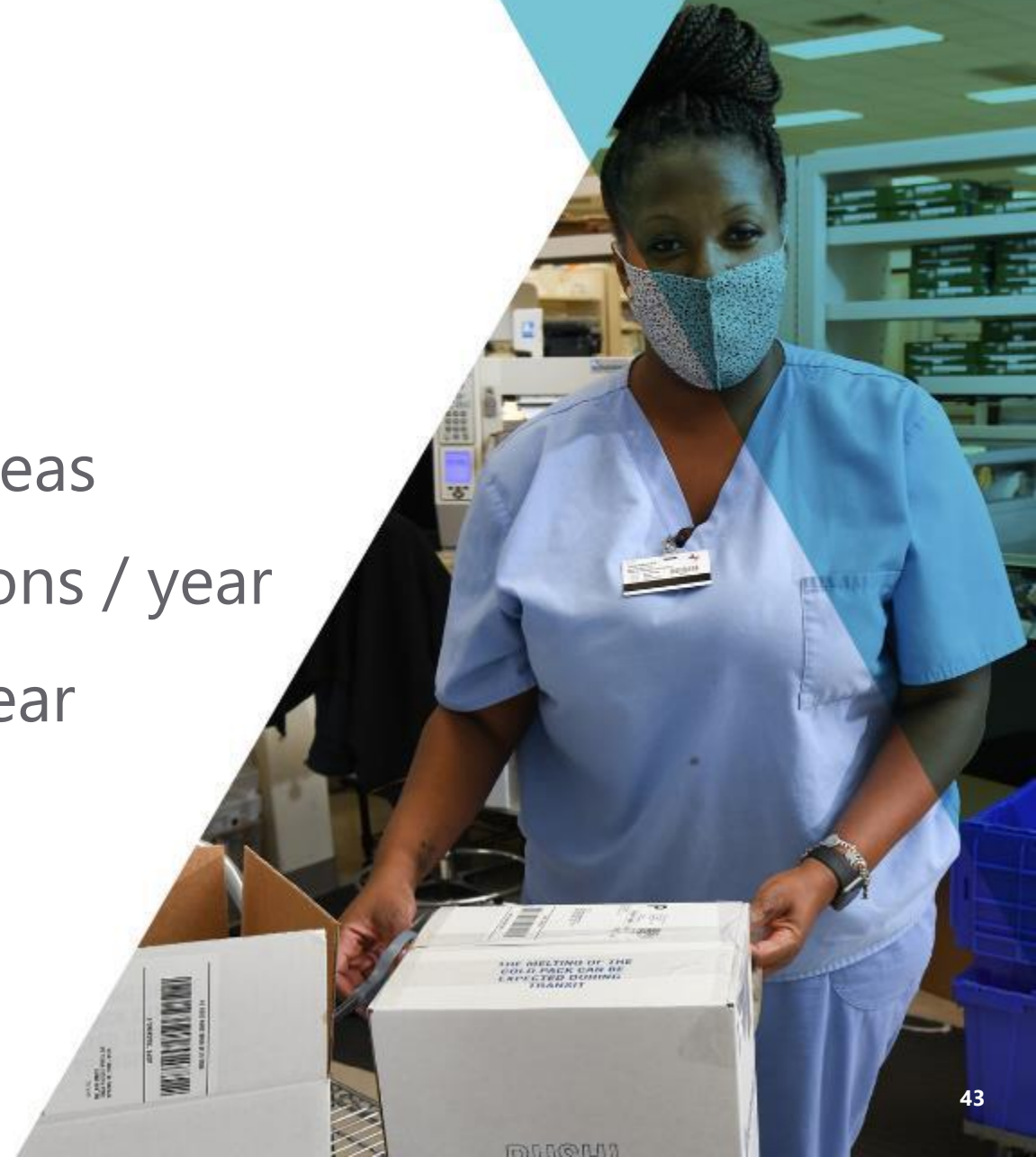


SOCIALLY CORRECT

“They All Come Back” (J Travis, 2005)

Most inmates return to core urban areas

- **650,000+** releases from US prisons / year
- **10mil+** releases from US jails / year



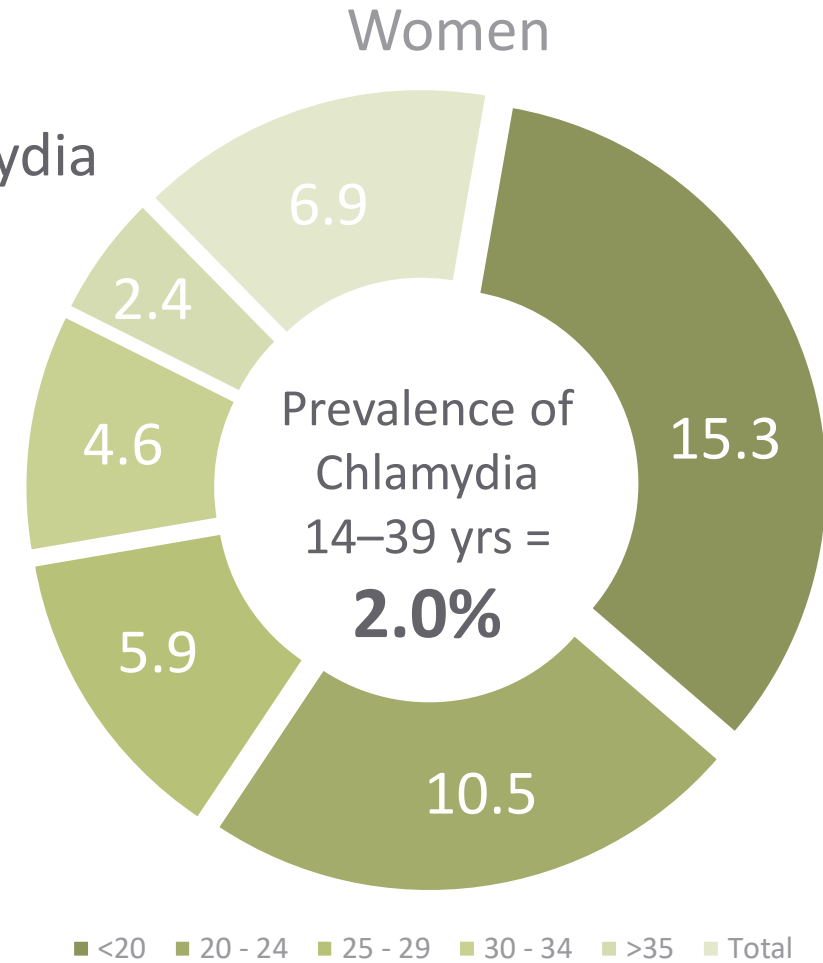
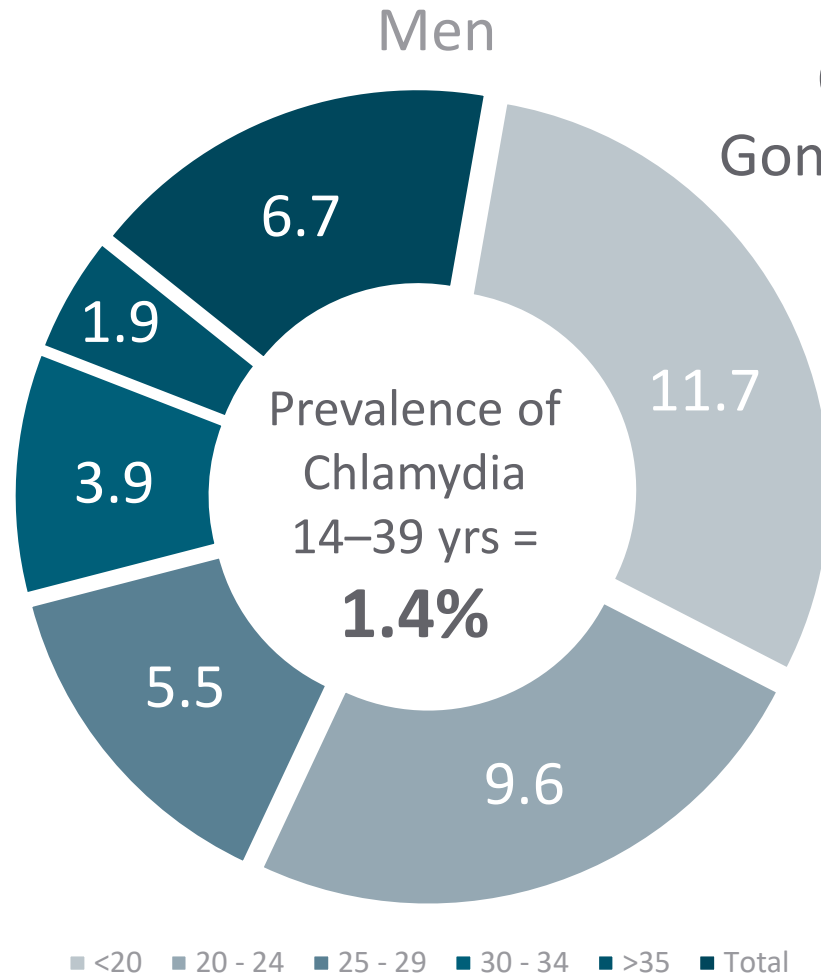
PUBLIC HEALTH

Correctional Health = Public Health
Two approaches to the same problem

Condition	% of Total Population
Total HIV / AIDS	20 – 26%
Hepatitis B	12 – 16%
Hepatitis C	29 – 32%
TB	38%

PUBLIC HEALTH

Overall Rates for
Gonorrhea & Chlamydia



RESOURCE UTILIZATION

HIGH RATES of Emergency use & Hospitalization Post Release

25% Emergency Room Visits & 4% of Hospitalizations Occur < 30 Days from Release

LOSS of Health Insurance: 90% of States Terminate Medicaid Upon Incarceration



IN SUMMARY

- The US penal code and correctional system are **contributing to and amplifying** the impact of the systemic discrimination that continues to exist in our country
- This **systemic discrimination is resulting in health disparities** that affect men and women of color much more severely
- As we strive to reduce the overall incarceration, we must enhance our ability to care for the medical and mental health needs of the incarcerated

CORRECTIONAL HEALTH

“Viewed from whatever angle, whether social, economic, administrative or moral, it is seen that adequate provisions for health of the inmates of penal institutions is an obligation which the state cannot overlook without serious consequences to both the inmates and the community at large.”

National Society for Penal Information: Rector FL, editor. Health and Medical Service in American Prisons and Reformatories. New York: J.J. Little & Ives; 1929.

“The degree of civilization in a society can be judged by entering its prisons.”

F. Dostoevsky
Russian novelist (1821 - 1881)

To advocate for reform in our correctional system and for improvement in our correctional health is to advocate for improved health equity in our society as a whole

E. Porsa 2020

REFERENCES

1. U.S. incarcerated population from Prison Policy Initiative, *Mass Incarceration: The Whole Pie*. Available at: <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/pie2020.html>
2. Bonczar, T. (2003). *Prevalance of Imprisonment in the US Population, 1974 – 2001*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics. Available at: <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/piusp01.pdf>
3. Prevalence of *Chlamydia trachomatis* Genital Infection Among Persons Aged 14–39 Years — United States, 2007–2012. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6338a3.htm>

