

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) with Nation Outside

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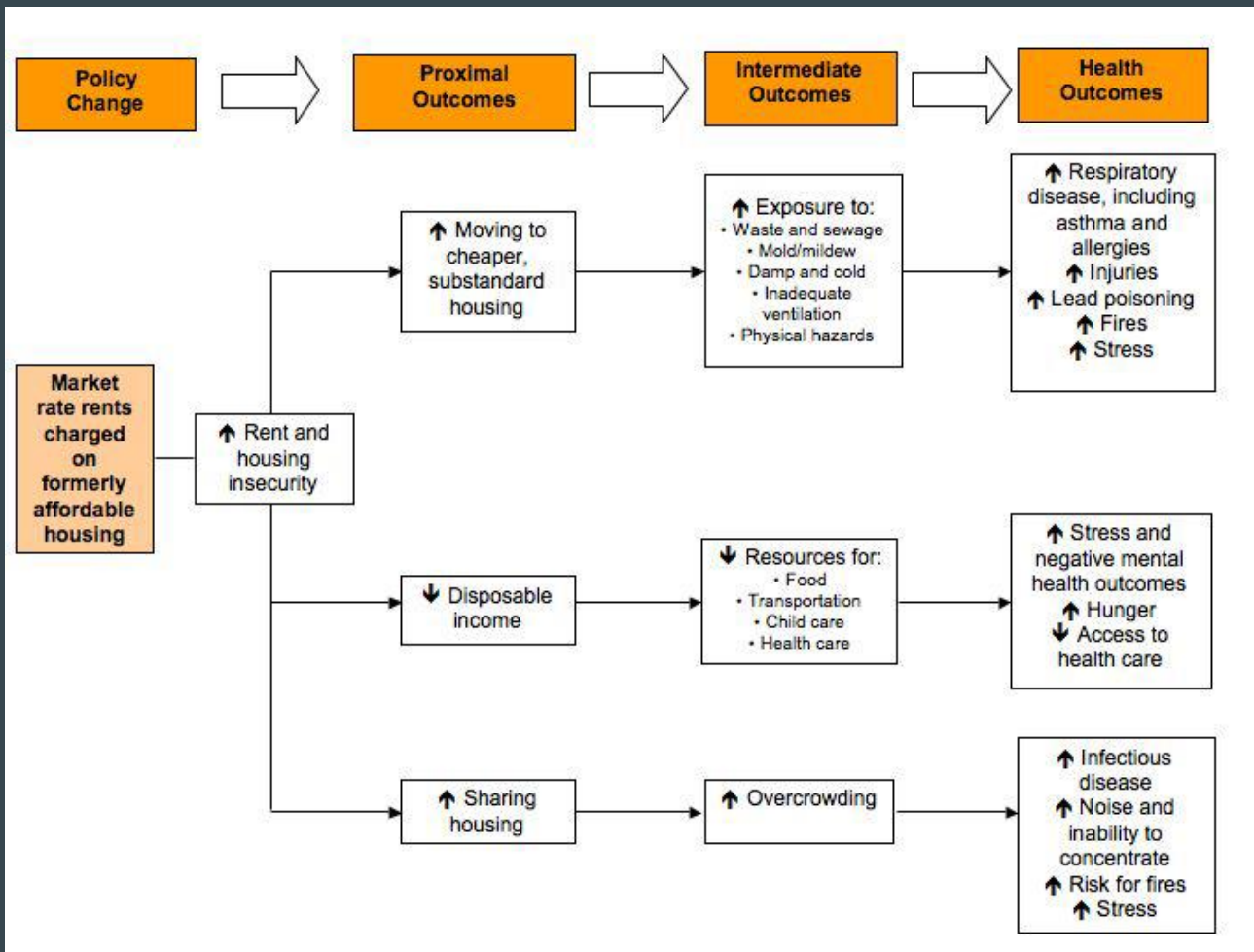
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HIA – a tool

Values - democracy, equity, ethical use of evidence, comprehensive approach to health

Elements - relationship building, data, communications, policy change, tradeoffs





Purpose

Support the policy and organizational goals of Nation Outside

Grow the relationship between Nation Outside and Michigan Power to Thrive

Enhance the skills of a local health department

Working with different types of data

Analyzing policy

Understanding mass incarceration as a health issue

Improve the health of formerly incarcerated individuals and their communities

Timeline

Introduced Michigan Power to Thrive to Nation Outside

Proposed HIA tool

Met to discuss goals of Nation Outside and benefits of HIA

Identified core issues to be addressed

Solitary confinement, state re-entry funding, impact on children of the incarcerated, mental health and substance abuse

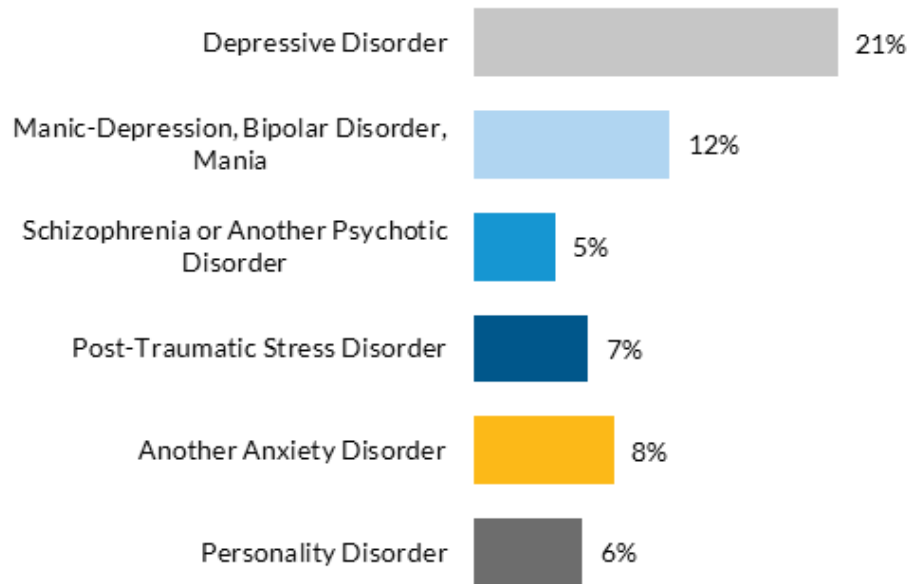
Collected state and national data

Created two-page data and policy briefs

Dual Diagnosis of Substance Abuse & Mental Illness

Largest US jails and prisons hold more people with mental illness and co-occurring substance use disorders than most inpatient psychiatric facilities.

Prisoners' mental health issues



Source: US Department of Justice,
Bureau of Justice Statistics 2007

Dual Diagnosis of Substance Abuse & Mental Illness

Needs of incarcerated individuals vs. general population

Lack of Treatment

Only half of administrators in state and federal prisons and one-third in local jails report addressing co-occurring disorders.**

Use of solitary confinement

Recidivism

“Increased rates of re-incarceration of inmates with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders suggest that they are not being rehabilitated under the current system and instead are cycling in and out of incarceration”*

Long Term Recovery

Lack of treatment

Location and type of treatment

Successful treatment

Reduced relapse

Lower levels of depression

Exhibit 1
Adult Corrections: What Works?
Estimated Percentage Change in Recidivism Rates
(and the number of studies on which the estimate is based)

Example of how to read the table: an analysis of 56 adult drug court evaluations indicates that drug courts achieve, on average, a statistically significant 10.7 percent reduction in the recidivism rates of program participants compared with a treatment-as-usual group.

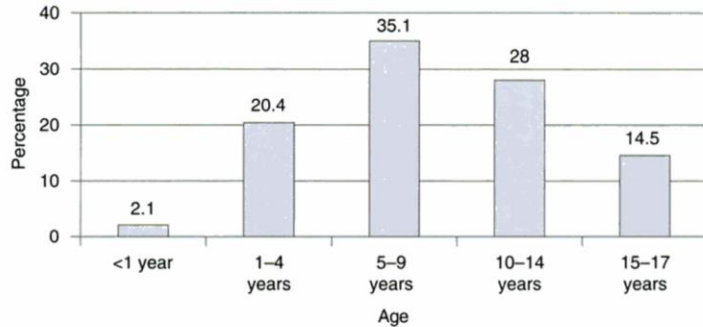
<u>Programs for Drug-Involved Offenders</u>		
Adult drug courts	-10.7%	(56)
In-prison "therapeutic communities" with community aftercare	-6.9%	(6)
In-prison "therapeutic communities" without community aftercare	-5.3%	(7)
Cognitive-behavioral drug treatment in prison	-6.8%	(8)
Drug treatment in the community	-12.4%	(5)
Drug treatment in jail	-6.0%	(9)

Health Impacts on the Children of the Incarcerated

Having an incarcerated parent often means having less social and financial support.

This contributes to poorer health status.

Figure 1.4. Age Distribution of Children with Parents in State or Federal Prison, 1997



Source: Mumola (2000).

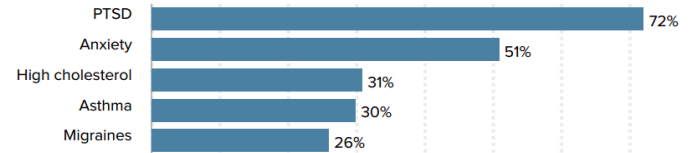
Note: Mean = 8 years.

Figure 5

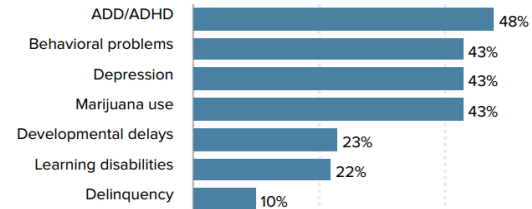
Children with incarcerated parents are more likely to suffer from physical and mental health problems

The greater likelihood that children with incarcerated parents will experience physical and mental health problems

Children with incarcerated fathers



Children with either parent incarcerated



Sources: Lee, Fang, and Luo 2013 (note 27 in this report); Turney 2014 (note 20); Mears and Siennick 2016 (note 27); and Aaron and Dallaire 2010 (note 22). For source details, see note 27.

Economic Policy Institute

Health Impact of Solitary Confinement

Research on the deleterious psychological effects are well-documented and robust.

Vulnerable individuals are disproportionately represented in the solitary population.

Nearly 1/3 present one or more preexisting psychiatric conditions.

Reports show increased self-harm behaviors in individuals in isolated housing.

Data suggests that solitary confinement is not an effective tool for reducing future misconduct.

Health Impact of Long Term Incarceration

Unique Health needs of elderly prisoners

Stress and mental health, chronic conditions, terminal illnesses, mobility, hearing and vision loss

Accommodation of the prison to changing needs

Separation from younger prisoners, understanding of dementia and alzheimer's, changing disciplinary action, allowing for lower mobility, hospice and end of life care

Health & Re-Entry

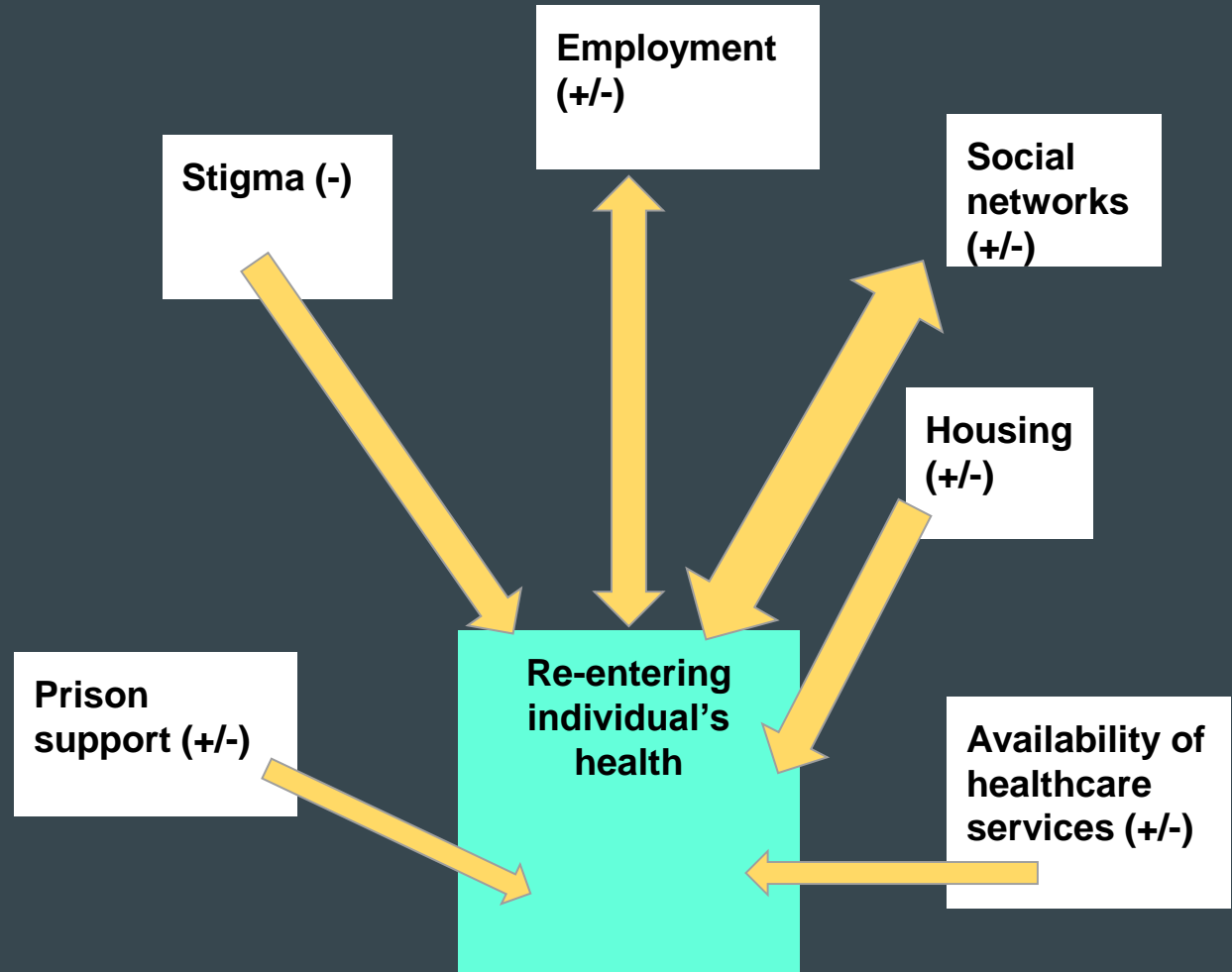
Health outcomes

Sobriety

Mental health

Sexual Health

Chronic conditions



Next Steps

Connect research to policy goals

Identify target audiences

Fill any research gaps

Continue to listen to and support Nation Outside members

Improve data collection and monitoring processes

Thanks!

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